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Poetry.

THE CHILD THAT SLEEPS.

BY GEO. H. CALVERT.

The noon-day heat hath hushed the air,
And leaflets drink with noiseless glee
Their fill of light, and everywhere
The hot air pulses silently.

Adown through ash-leaved maple limbs,
That guard with green the open sash,
A thousand rays, with voiceless hymns,
A golden throng, benignant flash.

And light and air serenely keep
A smiling watch about the bed,
Whereon divine resistless sleep
Hath chained those lips, that restless head

The warm beams play at hide and seek
'Mong naked knees and arms and curls,
And smoothly glide from rounded cheek,
Like flying shadows chased from pearls.

And whosoever there draws nigh,
A loving, solemn silence keeps,
To catch that whisper from on high,
The breathing of a child that sleeps.

A FARMER'S WIFE I'LL BE.

In a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet sixteen,
As full of mischief and of fun as ever you have seen;
And when I am a woman grown, no city beaux for me—
Whe'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love a country life, I love the joyous breeze,
I love to hear the singing birds among the lofty trees:
The lowing herds and bleating flocks make music sweet for me—
If e'er I marry in my life a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to feed the chickens, and I love to milk the cow,
I love to hear the farmer's boy whistling at his plough;
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to see the orchards where the golden apples grow,
I love to walk in meadows where the laughing streamlets flow;
And flowery banks and shady woods have many charms for me—
If e'er I marry in my life a farmer's wife I'll be.

Let other girls who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town,
Mid dusty walls and dusty streets, to ramble up and down;
But flowery fields, and shady woods, and sunny skies for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

Agriculture.

RAISING GRAPES BY STRAW AND WOOL. In the Magazine of Horticulture for February a Mr. Simpson gives an account of a successful method of raising grapes, so as to be fully ripe in December and January. Mr S. is a manufacturer of blankets, and knowing the effect of wool in retaining heat, he determined to try it upon his vines. To retain the heat of the ground in the borders which contained the roots of his vines, he covered them, for a foot in depth, with dry hay. Over the hay he laid what might be called a blanket of waste wool and manure. The heat passed off very slowly from the borders thus protected; as the cold weather came on, the temperature diminished about three degrees a week. On the first of December it was sixty degrees. His grapes became fully ripe under this process in December and January.

THE HIGH CRANBERRY.—This shrub growing in the swamps around us, can be as readily cultivated in our gardens as the currant, and is worth more certainly than the gooseberry.—It bears rich clusters of scarlet berries, and as an ornamental tree or shrub, is far preferrable in gardens than hundreds of those of foreign growth, that are obtained with great expense, and raised with a great deal of trouble. Besides, the fruit makes a rich, delicious sauce, tart, or pie, and is invaluable in the pastry department. It can be raised where the common cranberry would fail, and as it is easily transplanted, or can be raised from cuttings, we are surprised that it is not more cultivated. We hope to see it generally introduced into our gardens.

Granite Farmer.

COWS WORKED AS OXEN.—A correspondent of Southern Cultivator says, "I have worked cows in harness, not under the yoke, without detriment in any respect—on the contrary their calves were superior to the rest of the stock,—due of course to the extra feed and attention the cows received. I should like to see this practice extended—for many of the poorer class have no other animal power to aid them in their farming operations."

Miscellaneous.

Premature Matrimony.

Marriage is a divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence, not solely as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as the blending of two spirits into one--the masculine representing *wisdom*, and the feminine *affection*.—When there is a true spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times; and it would not be a bad idea in these days of reforms, if an anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society were instituted. Now-a-days, people leap into the magic life-circle, with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner—little thinking that when once in, they are there until their end comes. There is but little, sometimes no mutual analysis of disposition, and comparison of taste and affections. They seem to fancy that, if there are any discrepancies, the fatal Gordian knot, which can be seldom cut, and never united, will harmonize all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it to their heart's core—are incalculable. They recognize it as the great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silken one, but a cable of iron, that tightens around them more and more, crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love, and eating out with its rust, the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting till they become full grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets, and finds a little *furze* gathered on his upper lip—and the young miss as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life.—And so, if "Pa" and "Ma" won't consent, they post off to some Gretna-Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they will never cease bitterly to repent.

Marriage should never be the result of *fancy*. The ball-room and the evening party rarely develope real character. Under the exhilarating influence of the dance, the glare of lights, and the merry quib and joke, the dissolute young man may appear amiable, and the slatternly scold loveable.—Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in heaven. They more generally are conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen, and on occasions that *test* the temper. We see the result of these unions in the almost daily divorces that are taking place—in the running away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve—and in the elopement of wives. Not only this, but we witness it in broken-spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for mere food and clothing and shelter, and in women cross, dirty, sluttish and wrinkled.

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his *mate* or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people, who have weathered the storms, and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time, with no angers, nor jealousies, nor hatreds garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they two shall be one forever. That is true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a woof of gold, that neither time nor death nor eternity can sever.—*The Electic.*

The Watch Trick.

If a person will tell you the hour he means to dine, you can tell him the hour he intends to get up that morning. First ask a person to *think* of the hour he intends rising on the following morning; when he has done so, bid him place his finger on any hour he pleases on the dial of your watch, and to remember the hour he first thought of. To the hour his finger is on you now mentally add 12, and request him to retrograde counting the number of hours you mention, whatever that may be, but that he is to commence counting *with* the hour he thought of *from* the hour he points at; for example, suppose he thought of rising at 8, and places his finger on 12, as the hour of dinner, you desire him to count backwards 24 hours; 12 he calls 8 (that being the hour he thought of rising), 11 he calls 9, 10 he calls 10 and so on (mentally but not aloud) until he has counted 24, at which point he will stop, which will be at 8, and he will express his surprise to find that it is the hour he thought of rising.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN AND HIS MOTHER.

It was an idea of Doctor Franklin's if not a settled opinion, that a mother might, by a kind of instinct of natural affection, recognize her children, even though she had lost the recollection of their features. And on a visit to his native town of Boston, after an absence of many years, he determined to ascertain by experiment whether his theory was correct or not.

On a bleak and chilly day in the month of January, the doctor, late in the afternoon, knocked on the door of his mother's house and asked to speak with Mrs. Franklin. He found the old lady knitting before the parlor fire. He introduced himself, and observing that he understood she entertained travellers, requested lodgings for the night.

She eyed him with that cold look of disapprobation which most people assume who imagine themselves insulted by being supposed to exercise an employment which they deem a degree below their real occupation in life. She assured him he had been misinformed—she did not keep a tavern, nor did she keep a house to entertain strangers. It was true, she added, that to oblige some members of the Legislature, she had took a small number of them into her family during the session; that she had four members of the Council and six of the House of Representatives, who then boarded with her, and that all her beds were full.

Having said this she resumed her knitting with that intense application which said, as plainly as action could, if you have concluded your business, the sooner you leave the house the better. But on the doctor's wrapping his coat around him, affecting to shiver, and observing that the weather was very cold, she pointed to a chair and gave him leave to warm himself.

The entrance of boarders prevented all further conversation. Coffee was soon served and he partook with the family. To the coffee, according to the good old custom of the times, succeeded a plate of pippins, pies, and a paper of tobacco, when the whole company formed a cheerful smoking semi-circle before the fire.

Perhaps no man ever possessed colloquial powers in a more fascinating degree than Dr. Franklin, and never was there an occasion on which he displayed them to better advantage than on the present one. He drew the attention of the company by the solidity of his modest remarks, instructing them by the varied, new and striking lights in which he placed his subjects, and delighted them with apt illustrations and amusing anecdotes.

Thus employed, the hours passed merrily along until supper was announced—Mrs. Franklin, busied with her household affairs, supposed the intruding stranger had left the house immediately after coffee, and it was with difficulty she saw him seat himself at the table with the freedom of a member of the family.

Immediately after supper she called an elderly gentleman, a member of the Council, to whom she was accustomed to confide, to another room, complained bitterly of the rudeness of the stranger, told the manner of his introduction to her house, and observed that he seemed like an outlandish sort of a man. She thought he had something very suspicious in his appearance, and she concluded by soliciting her friend's advice as to the way in which she could most easily rid herself of his presence. The old gentleman assured her that the stranger was surely a young man of good education, and to all appearance, a gentleman—that, perhaps, being in agreeable company, he paid no attention to the lateness of the hour. He advised to call the stranger aside and repeat her inability to lodge him. She accordingly sent her maid to him, and with as much complacency as she could command, she recapitulated the situation of her family, observing that it grew late, and mildly intimated he would do well to seek lodgings.

The Doctor replied that he would by no means incommode her family, but with her leave he would smoke one more pipe with the boarders, and then retire.

He returned to the company, filled his pipe, and with his first whiff his conversational powers returned with double force. He recounted the hardships endured by their ancestors; he extolled their piety, virtue and devotion to religious freedom.—The subject of the day's debate in the House of Representatives was mentioned by one of the members. A bill had been introduced to extend the prerogatives of the royal governor. The Doctor immediately joined in the discussion, supported the colonial rights with new and forcible arguments, was familiar with the names of the influential men in the House when Dudley was Governor; recited their speeches, and applauded their noble defence of the charter of rights.

During a discourse so appropriately interesting to the delighted company, no wonder the clock struck eleven unperceived by them. Nor was it a wonder that the patience of Mrs. Franklin became entirely exhausted. She now entered the room and addressed the Doctor before the whole company, with a warmth glowing with a determination to be her own protectress. She told him plainly that she thought herself imposed on, but that she had friends who would defend her, and insisted that he should immediately leave the house.

The Doctor made a slight apology and deliberately put on his great coat and hat, took polite leave of the company, and approached the street door, attended by the mistress and lighted by the maid.

While the Doctor and his companions had been enjoying themselves within, a most tremendous storm of wind and rain had occurred without, and no sooner had the maid lifted the latch than a roaring north-easter forced open the door, extinguished the light, and almost filled the entry whith drifted snow and hail. As soon as the candle was relighted, the Doctor cast a woful look toward the door, and thus addressed his mother.

"My dear madam, can you turn me out in this storm? I am a stranger in this town, and will perish in the street. You look like a charitable lady. I should not think that you could turn a dog from your house this cold and stormy night."

"Don't talk of charity," replied his mother; "charity begins at home. It is your own fault, not mine, that you have tarried so long. To be plain with you, sir I do not like your looks or your conduct, and fear you have some bad design in thus intruding yourself into my family."

The warmth of this parley had drawn the company from the parlor, and by their united interference the stranger was permitted to lodge in the house; and as no bed could be had, he consented to rest in the easy chair before the parlor fire.

Though the boarders appeared to confide in the stranger's honesty, it was not so with Mrs. Franklin. With suspicious caution she collected her silver spoons, pepper-box and porringer from her closet, and after securing her parlor door by sticking a fork over the latch, carried the valuables to her chamber, charging the negro man to sleep with his clothes on, to take the great cleaver to bed with him, and to waken and seize the vagrant at the first noise he should make in attempting to plunder.

Mrs. Franklin rose before the sun, roused her domestics and was quite agreeably surprised to find her terrific guest quietly sleeping in his chair. She awoke him with a cheerful good morning; inquired how he rested and invited him to partake of her breakfast, which was always served previous to that of her boarders.

"And pray, sir," said Mrs. Franklin, "as you appear to be a stranger in Boston, to what distant country do you belong?"

"I belong, madam, to the Colony of Pennsylvania, and reside in Philadelphia."

At the mention of Philadelphia the Doctor declared he for the first time perceived something like emotion in her.

"Philadelphia!" said she, while the earnest anxiety of a mother suffused her eye; "why, if you live in Philadelphia perhaps you know my Ben?"

"Who, madam?"

"Ben Franklin, my dear Ben. Oh, how I would give the world to see him! He is the dearest son that ever blessed a mother."

"What! is Ben Franklin, the printer, your son? Why he is my most intimate friend. He and I worked together and lodged in the same room."

"Oh! Heaven forgive me!" exclaimed the lady, raising her tearful eyes, "and have I suffered a friend of my own Ben to sleep upon this hard chair, while I myself rested upon a soft bed!"

Mrs. Franklin then told her unknown guest that though he had been absent from her ever since he was a child, she could not fail to know him among a thousand strange faces; for there was a natural feeling in the breast of every mother, which she knew would enable her, without the possibility of a mistake, to recognize her son in any disguise he might assume.

Franklin doubted, and took leave to dispute his mother's proposition on the power of natural feeling. He said he had tried this "natural feeling" in his own mother, and found it deficient in the power she ascribed to it.

"And did your mother," inquired she, "not know you? or if she did not *seem* to know you, was there not in her *kindness* to you, an evidence that she saw something in your appearance which was dear to her so that she could not resist treating you with particular tenderness and affection?"

"No, indeed," replied Franklin, "she neither knew me, nor did she treat me with the least symptom of kindness. She would have turned me out of doors but for the interposition of strangers She could hardly be persuaded to let me sit at her table. I knew I was in my mother's house, and had a claim upon her hospitality; and, therefore, when she peremptorily commanded me to leave the house, I was in no hurry to obey."

"Surely," interrupted his mother, "she could not have treated you so unmotherly without some cause."

"I gave her none," replied the Doctor. "She would tell you herself I had always been a dutiful son—that she doated upon me, and that when I come to her house as a stranger, my behavior was scrupulously correct and respectful. It was a stormy night, and I had been absent so long that I had become a stranger in the place. I told my mother this, and yet so little was she influenced by that "natural feeling" of which you speak, that she absolutely refused me a bed, and would hardly suffer what she called my presumption in taking a seat at the table. But this was not the worst; but no sooner was the supper ended than my good mother told me with an air of solemn earnestness, that I must leave her house.

Franklin then described the scene at the front door—the snow drift that came so opportunely into the entry—his appeal to her "natural feeling" of mother—her unnatural and unfeeling rejection of his prayer,—and, finally, her very reluctant compliance with the solicitations of other persons in his behalf—that he be permitted *to sleep on a chair.*

When she observed the tender expressiveness of his eyes as he feelingly recapitulated the circumstances under which she attempted to turn him shelterless into the street, her maternal conviction overcame all remaining doubt, and she threw herself into his arms exclaiming;

"It must be—it is my dear Ben!"

Translated for the Mercury from the German.

The New Year's Eve of an Unhappy Man.

An old man stood on a New Year's Eve at the window, and looked with a gaze of long despondency, up to the immoveable, ever blooming Heavens, and down upon the quiet, bright snowy earth, on which now there was no one so joyless and sleepless as he. For his grave stood near him; it was only concealed by the snow of old age, not by the green of youth; and he brought with him from the whole rich life nothing but error, sin and sickness, a diseased body, a desolate soul, a breast full of poison, and an old age full of remorse. His beautiful youthful days returned to-day like spectres, and brought him back again to that fair morning, on which his Father first placed him at the cross-way of life, which to the right leads up the sunny path of Virtue, into a wide, and quiet land full of light and truth, and full of Angels! and which to the left, leads along the mole-track of vice, into a dark hole full of dripping poison, full of serpents ready to dart upon their prey, and of dismal, close exhalations.

Ah! the serpents hang around his breast and the drops of poison were on his tongue, and now he knew where he was.

Distracted and with unspeakable grief, he cried to heaven, "give me back my youth. O! Father place me again at the cross-way of life that I may choose the other path."

But his Father and his youth had passed long ago. He saw the will o'the wisp dancing upon the marsh and disappearing in the grave-yard and he said,—"They are my foolish days." He saw a star fall from Heaven and glittering in its fall disappear in the earth. "That am I," said his bleeding heart, and remorse with its serpent teeth dug deeper into its wounds.

His glowing imagination pictured a night wanderer crawling upon the roof. And the wind-mill raised its arms threatening to crush him. And a mask which had been left in the empty charnel-house, by degrees assumed his own features. Suddenly in the midst of this conflict, the music of the New Year floated hither from the distant tower as a far off Church song. His mind became calmer. He gazed around the horizon, and over the far spreading earth, and he thought of his young friends who now luckier, and better than he, were teachers of the earth, fathers of happy children, and blessed men: and he said "O! I might have been able as you this first night, to sleep without a tear, if I had wished. Oh I would be happy dear parents if I had regarded your New Year's wish and followed your teachings."

Amid these reminiscences of his youth, it appeared to him, as if the mask with his features rose up in the charnel-house, and by means of that superstition, which on New Year's eve sees ghosts and future events, it was at last changed into a living youth.

He could look at it no longer, he veiled his eyes. A thousand hot tears flowed, disappearing in the snow: he sighed in a low tone, disconsolately and distractedly, "Youth come back, come back again."

And it did come back, for he had only *dreamed* so fearfully on the New Year's night. He was still a youth, only his faults had been no dream. But he thanked God that he, yet young, could turn from his evil way of vice, and could begin anew upon the sunny path which leads into the pure land of truth.

Turn with him, dear reader, if you stand upon this error way. This dreadful dream will be the future judge. And if you, full of anguish, should cry out "Come again beautiful youth," ye, will it never return.

H. F. L.

Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1651.

It has been stated and not denied, that when Mr. Coddington went to England he had the deeds and records of the Island in his possession. He procured from the Council of the State a commission, dated April 3d, 1651, signed by J. BRADSHAW, constituting him Governor of the Islands in the Narragansett Bay to govern them with a counsil of six men, to be nominated by the people and approved by himself.

☞ We know of no copy of Mr. Coddington's commission now extant nor have we been able to find the records and proceedings of the government of the Island while administered under said Commission nor the names of the council of six who were to be nominated and appointed. It will be noticed that Mr. C's commission was granted April 3d, 1651, in England about a month after the election for 1651 should have been held here—but as no such election was held it is reasonable to conclude that Government had wholly failed before Mr. Coddington received his commission in England. The last court that was held was on the 26th of October, 1650, and appears to have been a party proceeding—the Commissioners met, but there appears to have been no President or assistants present. They passed an act declaring that thirteen Commissioners consent should be necessary to enact Laws, which repealed the order of the May Session previous. They then enacted that "from henceforth the Representative Committee being assembled and having enacted a law or laws, the said law or laws shall be returned within six days after the breaking up or adjournment of that Assembly and then within three days the chief officer of the town, shall call the town to the hearing of the laws so made and if any foreman shall dislike any law then made they shall then send their votes with their name fixed thereto unto the General Recorder, within ten days after the reading of those laws, and no longer, And if it appear that the major vote within that time prefixed shall come in and declare it to be a Nullity. Then shall the Recorder signify it to the President, and the President shall forthwith signify to the towns that such or such laws is a rule and the silence to the rest shall be taken for an approbation and confirmation of the laws made and it is ordered further that the 11th law made at Portsmouth May 20-21, 1647 is repealed."

REPRESENTATIVE COURT.

"Ordered, That the Representative Committee for the colony shall always consist of six discreet able men and chosen out of each town for the transacting of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and being met they shall have power to make and establish rules and penalties for the ordering of themselves during their sessions."

The records of this last Assembly were not in the States book but found in a schedule in the town Clerks office, in Warwick. It does not state where the Assembly was held.

This year Messrs John Clarke, Obadiah Holmes, and John Crandall, (all members of Mr. John Clarke's Church in Newport) went to *Salem*, at the request of Wm. Witters, being a brother in the Church, and who, from his advanced age could not encounter the fatigue of a journey, to visit the Church in Rhode Island. He lived about two miles from the town, where they held a meeting the next day after their arrival, for which offence they were arrested and brought before a Magistrate by the name of Robert Brides; they were sent to Boston and there imprisoned tried and condemned for holding said meeting. Mr. Clarke to pay £20 or be well whipped, which fine was paid, by his friends, without his privity. Mr. John Crandall was fined £5 only for being with the others, but released upon promise of appearing at the next court, and he with Mr. Clarke returned home.

Mr. Holmes was sentenced to pay £30 or to be well whipped, he refused to pay the fine, as also to allow his friends to pay it for him, when the sentence was accordingly executed upon him by whipping. Which sentence was as follows:—

The sentence of Obadiah Holmes, of Seakonk, the 31st of the 5th M. 1651.

"Forasmuch as you Obadiah Holmes, being come into this jurisdiction about the 31 of the 5 M. did meet at one William Witter's house at Lynn, and did there privately (and at other times, being an excommunicate person, did take upon you to preach and baptize) upon the Lord's day, or other days, and being taken then by the constable, and coming afterward to the assembly at Lynn, did, in disrespect to the ordinance of God and his worship keep on your hat, the pastor being in prayer, inasmuch that you would not give reverence in veiling your hat, till it was forced off your head, to the disturbance of the congregation, and professing against the institution of the church, as not being according to the gospel of Jesus Christ; and that you the said Obadiah Holmes did upon the day following meet again at the said William Witter's, in contempt to authority, you being then in the custody of the law, and did there receive sacrament being excommunicate, and that you did baptise such as were baptised before, and thereby did necessarily deny the baptism that was before administered to be baptism, the churches no churches, and also other ordinances, and ministers, as if all were a nullity; and also did deny the lawfulness of baptizing of infants; and all this tends to the dishonor of God, the despising the ordinances of God *among us*, the peace of the churches, and seducing the subjects of this commonwealth from the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and perverting the straight ways of the Lord, the court doth fine you £30, to be paid, or sufficient sureties that the said sum shall be paid by the first day of the next Court of Assistants, or else to be well whipped, and that you shall remain in prison till it be paid or security given in for it. By the court.

INCREASE NOWELL."

Laws of R. Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly January Session, A. D. 1855.

AN ACT in relation to the pardoning power.

Whereas, it has been ascertained by the report of the Grand Committee that the proposed amendment to Constitution providing for the exercise of the pardoning power by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been approved by three-fifths of the State, present and voting thereon in town and ward meetings, as provided in the act of approval submitting the same to the electors. Therefore,

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. All petitions of convicts for liberation from imprisonment and for pardon now pending before this General Assembly are hereby referred to his Excellency the Governor, to be dealt with under the power conferred upon him by said amendment of the Constitution, which is hereby declared to be in force as a part of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 2. All petitions for pardon shall hereafter be presented to the Governor, and such petitioners shall comply with the rules and regulations respecting the filing and hearing of the same, as he may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 3. In the exercise of power of pardon, the persons who receive the benefit of such pardon shall comply with and be subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Governor at the time of the exercise of such power.

Sec. 4. The act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

True copy—attest.

WM. R. WATSON, Secretary

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act to prevent fraud in firewood and charcoal exposed for sale."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Sec. 1. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the act of which this is an amendment, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar.

Sec. 2. The forfeitures accruing under this act, or the act of which this is an amendment, shall be recovered by debt, or by complaint and warrant before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. So much of the act which this is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

True copy—attest:

WM. R. WATSON, Sec'ry.

AN ACT regulating the custody of insane paupers.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. All insane paupers, who are or shall become chargeable to any town in this State, may be placed at the Butler Hospital, or in case they cannot be received at that institution, at any other curative hospital for the insane of good repute; and the sum of twenty-five dollars per quarter of a year is hereby appropriated out of the State treasury to ward the support of every such pauper.

Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby authorized at the end of each quarter of the year to draw his order on the General Treasurer for such sum as he may find to be due to the Butler Hospital, or other curative hospital for the insane, by virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. The act entitled "An act regulating the custody of insane paupers," passed at the January session of the General Assembly, 1851, and the act entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled an act regulating the custody of insane paupers," passed at the January session, 1852, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

True copy—attest.

WM. R. WATSON, Secretary.

AN ACT in relation to the Indigent Insane.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to draw upon the General Treasurer, annually, for a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in any one year, to be by him appropriated to the maintenance, in whole or in part, at the Butler Hospital, of such indigent insane persons, being inhabitants of this State, as he may select as State beneficiaries. *Provided*, That not more than one hundred dollars shall be appropriated annually for the support of any one per on.

Sec. 2. The act entitled "An act in relation to insane persons," passed at the January session of the General Assembly, 1850, and the act entitled "An act in relation to the appropriation for the indigent insane," passed at the June session, 1854, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

True copy—attest:

WM. R. WATSON, Sec'ry.

AN ACT concerning the appointment of police constables for the town of Tiverton.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The town council of the town of Tiverton is hereby authorized to appoint such number of police constables for said town as they may deem expedient, who shall not be required to give bond, nor shall they be authorized to serve any civil process, but in all other matters they shall have the same power and authority as other constables, and they shall continue in office during the pleasure of the said town council.

Sec. 2. Said constables shall have power to arrest and take into custody any person whom they shall find, within the limits of said town, violating the laws of the State or the ordinances and regulations of the town council for the government and regulation of the police of the town; and it shall be their duty as soon as practicable after the arrest of any such person to bring him before some Court of magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence or offences with which he is charged, for examination or trial.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

True copy—attest:

WM. R. WATSON, Sec'ry.

Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

The criminal records of this country are filled with evidences of a growing depravity, and the enormity of crimes and villiany is without a parallel, save in the most degraded portions of Europe. We all know that this is so; the press teems with reports of the most diabolical crimes; and our penitentiary returns show plainly enough that this excess is clearly traceable to the influx of criminals, who were too well known in their old haunts to follow their calling longer with impunity. But we do not so generally know that there is a uniform system employed in Europe to ship to America the offenders against the law, as well as the inmates of the poor house; yet this is so, and while we take measures, as far as possible, to return the pauper, the ruffian, having money in his purse (furnished for that very purpose) boldly steps ashore and is soon at his old tricks in an entirely new field.

That these things are so we have evidence enough, and the thing is so skillfully arranged that the government, tacitly sanctioning it, is guarded and not to be implicated.

The number annually sentenced in England and Wales alone, to various terms of detention and servitude, is about one hundred thousand, of whom thirty thousand are tried at sessions and assizes, and the rest are summarily convicted. The number sent to the penal colonies for life was about five thousand a year, and a far greater number were transported for a limited term. But transportation can no longer be resorted to, for Australia offers so many inducements that many were known to commit crimes, for the sake of getting a passage to New South Wales free of expense. The other colonists have refused to receive the army of convicts' any longer; so that the English prisons are full, and the expense of maintaining so many vagabonds has become an oppressive tax.

The plan now is, instead of sentencing a prisoner for life, or even a long term of years, to limit his confinement and during the time he is a burthen to the Government keep him at work in some way, allowing him a certain stipend a week, which shall be taken charge of by the prison chaplain, who acts as the friend of the prisoner, and who, when the latter's term of service has expired, advises him to take passage either for New York, Halifax, or one of the Colonies, the money saved for him paying his passage and furnishing all that will be required for the voyage. This mode of relieving the country of a desperate class is applauded as opening a new career for the prisoner, who, it is said, would, in everything but the mere name, be a far more unobjectionable and desirable fellow-citizen than the ordinary run of emigrants, who are received without inquiry and without demur. It is held that the United States offer facilities for earning a living which do not exist in the old country, and the brisker demand for labor prevents a close inquiry into the past life of a laborer, which would be fatal where he was formerly known: and further, that new associates and new surroundings lead to new thoughts and sanguine aspirations; the temptations which beset the restored outlaw are fewer and feebler, and it is incalculably easier to begin an altered life where everything in nature and social relations is fresh and different—where new faces, new employments, new interests combine to throw the past into a dreamlike and hazy distance—than where everything is associated with a career of error and degredation. To such, it is held, no man has a right to say, "Whence comest thou, or whither goest thou?" To the Captain to whom he pays his passge money, and to the employer who engages him on landing, he is a simple laborer or artisan, going out to seek his fortune in a country where such as he are greatly needed and readily welconed, and where far worse than he (and far more unfortunate, inasmuch as they have never undergone the reforming discipline which has made a new man of him) are daily received without hesitation or misgiving.

Such, in substance, is the argument on the other side of the water. Our neighbors are infested with robbers and ruffians who must steal or starve: the expense of maintaining them is very great, and after a culprit has served out the term of his imprisonment he is turned adrift, only to repeat his crimes and suffer like punishment, each time becoming more hardened and a more dangerous enemy to society. It is this class they would get rid of, and it is far easier to put the passage money in the hands of the Chaplain, with instructions to advise the culprit to sail for New York, than it is to maintain him for life, as they otherwise would have to do.

It is in this way that the United States are infested with villians, and our large cities almost equal the old sinks of vice in the number and atrocity of crimes weekly reported. And the evidence can be adduced, showing conclusively that of the number who are annually committed in this country the great majority are foreigners—precisely of the class that Europe is so well pleased to send to a new home, "where they will be welcomed" and "an opening offers for them to begin life anew." Of this one can be convinced by referring to the last census. He will there find that in six of the States the foreign criminals exceeded the natives, and in New York it is as two to one, while in other localities the preponderence is nearly as great.

But it is easier to trace these evils to their source than to prescribe a remedy. The criminal bears no mark on his person when he lands, by means of which he can be recognized, and if he is possessed of means to provide for his present wants, "no man can say him Nay." Once landed, honest toil is about the last thing that enters his head, and before the vessel that brought him to his new home has discharged her cargo, he has perpetrated some high-handed act that attests alike his skill and depravity.

A White Owl. A specimen of the great white or snow owl was shot at Strafford, N. H., on the 3d inst. It was a female, and measured five feet from tip to tip. The plumage of the bird is of the purest white, with occasional spots of brown. They are rarely seen in this section, their home being in more Northern climes.

Several white, or snowy owls, have been shot in this vicinity during the present winter. Some weeks since we saw one at Malbone Place (shot the day previous, it having killed two valuable ducks) which measured five and a half feet from tip to tip. It was of the purest white, spotted with black. Mr. W. B. Howland has one of this variety in a cage at his store in Thames street.

We learn through the Westerly *Echo* that Congress has been petitioned for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for removing obstructions in Pawcatuck river, and digging out the channel, to make it navigable for vessels of a greater draft of water than can now be employed. The *Echo* says that these obstructions are the only drawback to the rapid growth of that village, and is of the opinion that a sum sufficient to open the channel is expended every ten years in the way of extra freights on account of the shallowness of the river.

During the late severe cold and while it was still snowing, we were surprised to see three yellow birds hopping from bough to bough and singing as sweetly as we ever heard them in mid-summer. Where did they come from and how are they protected from the severity of the weather? Until now we had supposed that they were too tender to support the cold of winter.

The schooner Rambler, of Halifax, put into the harbor of Liverpool (N. S.) on the 17th ult. for shelter, and on the following morning it was found that she had gone to pieces during the night and all on board had perished. Six bodies were found on the beach and decently interred.

The Boston *Journal* says that to several of the ship yards in that vicinity business is beginning to start anew. Several large ships have been commenced, and the East Boston ship builders are also preparing to resume operations.

Every well disposed citizen must express surprise and indignation at the course the President has seen fit to take in vetoing the French Spoliation Bill.—To comment on the justness of those claims would now be useless, and we believe that every man in the country, the President excepted, acknowledges the justness and the propriety of paying them without further delay. The President, however, seems to think otherwise, and, differing from members of his own party in this, he has carried his views to the extremest point, thereby bringing down upon himself the wrathful indignation of the people. To veto such a bill, at such a time, and under such circumstances, was a dastardly act, and could only have sprung from some deep-laid political scheme. The excuse he gives is the most paltry that can be conceived of—weaker, even, than that given for the Graytown affair, and that was needless, and now the bill is as good as dead during his term of office, for if it is brought up again, he will of course act the same part. Could the President see, as we have seen, the poor and distressed, the widow and the orphan, reduced to extremest need and looking to Congress for the payment of just dues that would keep off want until the one was summoned to her last home and the others were in a position to protect themselves, we think that even a politician would relax and do a simple act of justice. But Justice is represented as blindfolded, and her ministers too often blind themselves to everything save party measures and party aspirations.

At the Antiquarian Supper in New Bedford on the evening of Februrry 2d, the following sentiment was given:—

Newport.—In the infancy of *our* settlement, in the glory of *her* strength and highness, she gave us a *Rodman*, at a later day a *Pitman*, both good and true *men*—the upright, intelligent and benevolent merchant—the skilful and honest mechanic.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God"

This toast was responded to by R. C. Pitman, Esq., in his usual happy manner.

Samuel Rodman, Esq., late of New Bedford, received a counting-house education in the employment of that celebrated merchant, Jacob Rod Rivera, previous to the Revolutionary War, and settled in New Bedford at an early age. Mr. Rodman was an honor to the place of his birth and a blessing to any community that could claim him as a citizen. Mr. Benj. Pitman was son of the late Benj. Pitman of this city, and has resided in New Bedford for thirty years, where he is highly respected.

The French Colonies of Algiers numbers about one hundred and thirty thousand Europeans.—About one third of the number are engaged in agriculture, producing cotton (by the help of Government) from the Georgia sea-island seed; wool from the African sheep; tobacco, of inferior quality, but to the extent of five hundred thousand pounds: grains, of which barley is the most important crop, the Arab and his horse living almost entirely on it. Copper, lead, and a few other ores have been discovered, but as yet no traces have been found of coal. The coral fisheries on the coast are very productive and profitable and the yield is annually worth a million and a half of francs.

The sale of jacks and jennets imported recently from Spain by the Kentucky Importing Company, took place at Georgetown, Ky. The prices were remunerative, ranging from $395 to $1550 per head, with the exception of one which sold at $235. The purchasers were from Scott, Bourbon, and Woodford counties.

We often wonder that these useful animals are not more generally employed all over the country. They are excellent workers, bear almost any kind of treatment and live on little or nothing; though, like everything else, if they are expected to accomplish much, they must be well cared for.

Proper respect was paid to the One Hundred and Twenty-Third Anniversary of Washington's Birth Day in this city, which was one of those delightful days that we are so often favored with at this season of the year. The flags of the shipping were displayed, as were also those from the flagstaffs in front of the Armory Hall and Engine Houses, and at noon the Artillery Company, Col. Carr, fired a salute and then paraded through the streets. In the evening a large party of ladies and gentleman assembled at the Armory and joined in the merry dance.

Mr. L. P. Lincoln, of Boston, one of the Pioneers to Kansas, will lecture at the State House this evening at 7 o'clock, on the Religious, Moral, Social, and Political Condition, Soil, Climate, Productions and Natural Resources of that Territory.

Specimens of Coal, Soil, &c., will be exhibited.

The citizens of Newport are invited to attend, and seats will be reserved for the ladies, who have, in other places, expressed much interest in these lectures.

It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that the "Cantata of Daniel," now under rehearsal, will shortly be brought out; and it promises to be a very creditable affair. Those who desire to hear it when first performed in public, should obtain a copy of the libretto, that they may become familiar with the words. The Cantata was composed by George F. Root and Wm. B. Bradbury—names well known to the musical world.

The New York *Express* says there has been quite a revival in the demand for fast property in that city, and the prices obtained at the auction mart, within the last fortnight, are quite equal to those which prevailed previous to the hard times. Business is looking up, confidence is in a great measure restored and all hope that the crisis has passed.

A number of houses in this city have already been taken up for next summer and at prices that do not indicate any pressure in the money market. We hear of two on Kay street that have been rented at one thousand dollars each, for the season, and one on Pelham street for twelve hundred dollars for the year. Who would not build a house in Newport if he can get such a price for it.

The Indians in the vicinity of Santa Fe are exceedingly troublesome, destroying much property and keeping the inhabitants in excitement at all times. The only weapon they fear is Sharp's rifle, which kills at six hundred yards. One of these arms saved Capt. Skillman and several of his men against a party of fifty Indians, while engaged in bringing a party up from San Antonio.

The Spitzbergen seas have been marked out by the Royal Geographical Society as the most promising whaling ground for the next few years. The enterprising merchants of New Bedford have already looked favorably on that quarter, and they may be expected soon to have a fleet out, by way of experiment.

It is said that Prince Albert "has no hair on the top of his head, in the place where the hair ought to grow." What a speck it would be for one of the venders of hogs lard and burgamot who could boast of a letter from his Highness, complimenting him on the success of his "restorative."

The French engineers conceive a canal seventy-five miles in length, across the Isthmus of Suez, to be practicable, and authority has been given to a company to carry their plans into operation, with the privilege of levying a toll on all vessels passing through during a period of ninety-nine years.

On Saturday evening last, Engine Company No. 5 were entertained by their whole-souled Foreman, William Newton, Esq., at the Touro House, where they enjoyed a delightful evening and were regaled with an excellent supper prepared for the occasion by Pell.

On Wednesday of last week the funerals of Mr. Henry Rogers, of Worcester, an old printer, and his son Henry, senior publisher of the Boston *Journal*, took place at Milton, Mass. The two deaths were announced in the *Journal* on successive days.

The French never do things by halves. The Geographical Society offer to reward travelers who may be willing to explore the interior of Africa.

Where Cork Comes From.—Cork is nothing more or less than the bark of evergreen oaks, growing principally in Spain, and other countries bordering the Mediterranean; in English gardens it is only a curiosity. When the cork-tree is about fifteen years old, the bark has attained a thickness and quality suitable for manufacturing purposes, and after stripping, a further growth of eight years produces a second crop; and so on at intervals, for even ten or twelve crops. The bark is stripped from the tree in pieces two inches in thickness, of considerable length, and of such width as to retain the curve from of the trunk when it has been stripped. The bark pealer or cutter makes a slit in the bark with a knife, perpendicularly from the top of the trunk to the bottom; he makes another incision parallel to it, and at some distance from the former, and two shorter horizontal cuts at the top and bottom. For stripping off the piece thus isolated, he uses a kind of knife with two handles and a curved blade. Sometimes, after the cuts have been made, he leaves the tree to throw off the bark by the spontaneous action of the vegetation within the trunk. The detached pieces are soaked in water, and are placed over a fire when nearly dry; they are, in fact, scorched a little on both sides, and acquire a somewhat more compact texture by this scorching. In order to get rid of the curvature, and bring them flat, they are pressed down with weights while yet hot.

Niagara Falls.—Those who wish to see Niagara Falls in their majestic winter robe, and in terrific sublimity, should now improve the opportunity. Probably there is no sight in the whole world so impressively grand as the Falls present at this time. The unprecedented duration of extreme cold weather has allowed the spray, which in winter and summer falls in an unceasing shower, gradually to accumulate in huge cones upon the rocks at the foot and in front of the Falls, to an immense size and height. The trees on Goat Island and on the Canada side present an aspect of being chiselled from alabaster or Parian marble—everything within the influence of the spray from the cataract presents this singularly beautiful appearance—indeed, so immense has been the accumulation of the frozen spray upon the trees, as in some instances to break down trees with trunks over a foot in diameter. The streams which ever percolate through the over hanging rocks on each side of the Falls, are gradually congealed into the semblance of immense stalactites; and in some instances present the appearance of regular colonades. Then when the sun lights upon the scene, it gives the beholder more the idea of fairy land than of reality. Those who wish to view a scene of unequalled grandeur should now improve it.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Feeding Paper to Printing Presses.—In the month of October, 1853, M. S. Beach, proprietor of the New York Sun, offered a reward, which was to stand open until the first of this month, for a machine to feed paper into his printing press. No inventor has come forward to contend for the reward, but on the 2d of this month a patent was granted to David Baldwin, of Godwinsville, N. J., for such a machine, the patent of which was obtained through this office; the inventor having come off successful in competition with a number of other applicants. The working model of that invention has been in operation in our office, and we have seen it operate satisfactorily. Its principle of operation is by working an air pump, and feeding in a single sheet of paper at once, by lifting it from a table, and throwing it forward by a vibrating frame, having a number of tubes on it, by forming a vacuum in the tubes, by which means a sheet of paper flies up and sticks to them until it is fed into the press, and then is dropped on the proper place by simply destroying the vacuum in the tubes.—*Scientific American.*

Congregational Singing.—We are glad to see that so distinguished a clergyman as the Rev. Dr. Vinton is in favor of congregational singing in the churches. It always seemed to us that to hire people to sing who have no devotional feelings, but who sing in the church just as they would sing upon the stage, was almost sacrilegious. If singing is a part of worship, all who are capable of joining in it, with the sentiment of devotion, should be allowed to; if it be not, then it has no proper place as a part of the divine services. It always seemed to us that a whole congregation joining in the simple and sublime hymns and psalms of Christian worship was one of the most pleasing and inspiring acts of devotion; but when three or four opera singers assume to interpret the general sentiment of praise and prayer—for singing is prayer as well as praise—the inconsistency is painful, and but for the sacredness of the occasion would be ridiculous. *Providence Journal.*

A correspondent of one of the papers, speaking of a party recently given by Mrs. Rush at Philadelphia, says:

About two thousand invitations were issued, and the entire cost of the entertainment, I am informed, was in the vicinity of twenty thousand dollars, the bare item of boquets alone costing $1000, which were distributed in elegant profusion around her splendid mansion.—It was nothing but one incessant revelling in luxury from beginning to end. At half past 4 o'clock in the morning green tea, sweet bread and terrapins, as the closing feast preparatory to the departure of the remaining guests, were served up.

Turkeys that are Turkeys. We noticed the other day a turkey from Rowley, of the wild breed of Illinois, weighing 34 pounds. This breed of turkeys was introduced in Hamilton, about 4 years since, by Hon. Allan W. Dodge,, where they have often been raised, weighing 30 pounds and more. We do not know the cost of their keeping or whether they are better than common for the table; but we should judge that they could be grown for one half the cost per pound that pork can be. *Newburyport Herald.*

The yacht Jerry Angell, built and owned by Capt. J. O. Angell, of this city we learn from the New Bedford Standard, has been purchased by Capt. William West, of New-Bedford, owner of the Columbia, the predecessor of the "Jerry" as the fast boat of Providence.—*Prov. Post.*

A Convention of some 2,000 Spirit-Rappers was held in the Tabernacle, New York, on the evening of the 16th inst. Addresses were made by Judge Edmonds, ex Governor Talmadge, and dilating in glowing strains upon their peculiar creed.

The empress of the French, it is said, works daily at the preparation of lint for the army. Visitors to her apartments receive as a matter of course a piece of old linen, from which they are expected to make lint.

Rev. Barlel Leach, agent of the Board of Education, has been appointed Superintendent of the Public Schools at Providence.

Doesticks has found a critic, and one who knows how to be severe, and withal is ready to be just. The New York Courier and Enquirer, the literary department of which is conducted with great ability, denies to Philander the possession of a particle of humor, and says, "whim is the staple of these letters, and even that is scattered sparsely through dreary wastes of extinct antediluvian jokes or yet more saddening successions of the abortive attempts of inadequate nature." The writer with a good deal of truth and not a little irony, adds.

The author, we are willing to believe, is, at bottom, and outside of his epistolary phase, a man of too much good sense to believe that his Doesticks correspondence is any better than it appears to be on examination; and we should not be surprised if he were not only astonished but a little disgusted at the eagerness with which his letters are read. We argue much in his favor from his having refrained from announcing a volume of Doesticks Correspondence. So to refrain, requires some self denial; for we assure him that such a volume, if published at the same time with a new one by Washington Irving, in his lightest and happiest vein of humor, would, during the first six months outsell the latter, over the counter, by five to one. Could he afterward do something to qualify himself for imprisonment, quarrel with his family, succeed in humbugging the public on a colossal scale, or live in the worst purlieus of the Five Points, and publish a second volume relating his experience, spicing the story highly with personality, his fortune would be made.

Fattening Animals with Cod Liver Oil.—The *London Lancet* gives an account of a series of experiments, made by Dr. James Pollock, upon fattening animals with cod liver oil. They were conducted upon a large scale, and he found that pigs taking the oil ate less meal, weighed the heaviest, and brought more money per stone in the London market, the fat being firm and white. He fed from two ounces to a quarter of a pint daily with good results, but when large quantities were used the fat became yellow and the flesh tasted fishy. He states that when sheep were fed one ounce a day, the fat was beautifully white, and the flesh light and easy of digestion, and gave general satisfaction to the consumers. The experiments with bullocks have been equally satisfactory. He feeds the bullocks with the oil mixed up with meal and chaff; the pigs have it mixed with dry meal; the sheep have split beans soaked in oil. The commonest oil costs in England about 75 cents per gallon, and the saving of expense is very considerable. Dr. Pollock also says that the relief to a broken-winded horse from the administration of cod liver oil is very soon perceptible. Whether these experiments are of any practical value to farmers in this country or not, they are interesting inasmuch as they show the importance of studying the application and physical action of different food and oils on the animal system.

Country Gentleman.

A Singular Character—His Burial. *Auburn Daily Advertiser* mentions the death at Weedsport, Cayuga county, on 26th ult., of one Harmon Weedon, aged 86. He had acquired a handsome competency, and many years ago made all his arrangements for his burial. He constructed for himself a stone coffin of the Cayuga lime stone, well finished, the cover setting over the sides on a rabbitted shoulder, and bolted together with six half inch bolts, running through from top to bottom, and secured with counter sunk nuts. He required to be buried in that, with "his cloak wrapped around him," and no minister was allowed to come near him. His coffin weighed one thousand five hundred pounds, and he gave particular directions how to lower him into the grave. All of his directions were explicitly followed, and by his directions the coffin was not only bolted but cemented together so as to be water tight.

California Condors.—The high mountains of California are frequented by a species of condor, which, although somewhat inferior in size to the condor of the Andes, is probably the largest bird to be found within the confines of the golden State. A full grown California condor measures upwards of thirteen feet from tip to tip of its wings, and when in its favorite element, the air, is as graceful and majestic as any bird in the world. They make their homes upon the ledges of lofty rocks, or in the old deserted nests of hawks and eagles, upon the upper branches of lofty trees. Their eggs are each about twelve ounces in weight and are said to be excellent eating. The barrels of the wing feathers of the condor are about four inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and are used by the inhabitants of northern Mexico to keep gold dust in.

Boston Journal.

As some men were digging in a field belonging to Lord Poulett, at the South Chard, Somersetshire, England, in the occupation of Mr. William Deane, when they had got about three feet and a half below the surface, one of them came in contact with an earthen urn or vase, the top part of which was found to be made of clay, and to contain a number of beads of amber, varying from the size of pea to about an inch and a half in diameter, many of which fell to pieces on being touched. The beads are supposed to have been a necklace of the ancient Britons, and were possibly deposited where they were found at least 2000 years ago. The parts preserved are now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Hull, of Chard, a well known collector of curiosities.

In melting gold, at the United States mint, 100 lbs. of silver to 50 of gold is placed in each crucible, the rule being two of the former to one of the latter. After an hour and a quarter the two are rendered fluid; the mixed metal is then dipped out, and poured into a large copper vessel filled with cold water, the metal being swung round the process. This rotary motion prevents the solidification in a mass of the metal, causing it to sink to the bottom in the form of flakes or grains. Hence it is called the process of granulation.—*Boston Post.*

U. S. Supreme Court, Feb. 19.—No. 52, Jas. Stevens vs. Royal Gladding et al. Appeal from U. S. Circuit Court, Rhode Island.

Justice Curtis delivered the opinion, reversing the opinion of the circuit court, with costs, remanding the cause with directions to award a perpetual injunction, as prayed for, and for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the court.

Promotion in the Navy.—Passed Assistant Surgeon, T. M. Potter, of Rhode Island, to be a Surgeon from 17th Sept., 1854, vice Surgeon C. F. Guillou, resigned.

There will be a contest between Brevet Major General Wool and Twiggs as to the succession of the rank now filled by General Scott.

XXXIII CONGRESS.—2d Session.

Washington, Feb. 15.

Senate.—Mr. Seward asked the consideration of the bill regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

After a short debate the bill was laid over. The bill to increase the salaries of Supreme Court Judges passed by 30 to 15. The Foreign Relations Committee reported in favor of giving $25,000 to Com. Perry for his diplomatic services. The Pacific Railroad bill came up, and Mr. Douglas's substitute, proposing northern, central, and southern routes were accepted as an amendment. Adjourned.

House.—The Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Olds offered an amendment, appropriating $858,000 for the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and back, and repealing that part of deficiency bill of 1850, which directs the Secretary of the Navy to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance to the Collins line, provided Collins and his associates shall proceed, with all due diligence, to build another steamship, in accordance with the terms of the constac , and have the same ready for mail service in two years from the passage of this act. A lively debate followed but no question was taken. Adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 16.

Senate.—Private bill day.

The committee on foreign relations reported back the House diplomatic and consular bill.

After reconsidering the vote whereby the bill for the relief of the claimants of the armed brig General Armstrong was laid upon the table, the Senate proceeded to take up the calender and consider the bills seriatim according to the rules; and after passing a number of them, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House went into committee of the whole on the Mail Appropriation bill, Mr Olds' amendment, offered yesterday, pending. It was agreed to, ayes 86 noes not counted.

The committee then rose, and pending the question of concurring in the amendment, the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 17.

Senate.—The Railroad Iron bill was taken up, and Messrs. Brodhead, Hamlin, Clay, Dawson, Bayard, Thompson, of Ky., and Rusk, took part in the debate and during the further discussion of the bill as amended, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House went into consideration of the Mail Appropriation bill, and passed Mr. Olds' amendment by a vote of 100 to 83.

At this point a message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House of his veto of the French Spoliation bill. It created some sensation.

Points of order were then raised that the bill pending must be disposed of before the message could be acted on. This was acquiesced in.

Another amendment was then adopted appropriating for the ocean service this year, the bill for that purpose having failed last session. The bill was then passed by a vote of 92 against 82.

The Speaker laid before the House the message which occupied three-fourths of an hour in reading.

Efforts were made to postpone action upon the message but without taking a vote, the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 19.

Senate.—The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Gwin said it was proposed to build three roads which will cost from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Messrs Chase, Bell and Evans continued the discussion, when, at a late hour, the question was taken and the bill passed.—Yeas 24, nays 21.

The Senate went into executive session.

The following nominations were confirmed; John Appleton as Secretary of Legation at London; Mr. Cox, of Ohio, as Secretary of Legation at Paris, and Mr. Atkinson as Third Auditor in the place of Mr. Burt. Adjourned.

House.—The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the consideration of the President's veto message.

After some debate, the question was stated, shall the French Spoliation bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, and under the previous question, was decided in the negative yeas 56, nays 113. And the House adj.

Washington, Feb. 20.

Senate.—After sundry unimportant matters a discussion arose between Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Seward, in relation to the passenger bill.

Mr. Cass made his personal explanations in relation to Lord Clarendon's speech.

Mr. Mason followed Mr. Cass.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Bennett's bill, granting lands equally to the several States for railroad and school purposes, tabled by two majority.

The bill was passed amendatory of the graduation law of last session, providing affidavits of persons entering land, may be made before any properly authorized officer, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, without, as now, requiring them to go to the land office for that purpose.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The committee then rose, and without transacting anything further of importance, the House adjourned.

Washington Feb. 21.

Senate.—Mr. Rusk, from the committee on conference upon the disagreement of the two Houses upon the Texas debt bill, reported $7,750,000 as a compromise. The Senate concurred in the report.

The bill extending credit on duties on iron imported by railroad companies, was taken up. Pending the debate the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Committee on Commerce, reported a bill relating to the carrying of passengers in steamships and otherwise. After reading, the bill passed.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Department, showing that during the year 1854 there arrived in this country by sea, 460,474 persons; 27,765 in Massachusetts: 327,976 in New York; 115,052 in Pennsylvania; 13,154 in Maryland; 51,169 in Louisana; 14,487 in California. Of the entire number, nearly 49,000 were born in England, 101,606 in Ireland, 13,317 in France, 206,054 in Germany, and in China, 13,100.—Occupations not stated 234,395; merchants 15,173; mechanics, 31,470; mariners, 1260; miners, 2155; farmers, 87,188; laborers, 82,420; lawyers, 85; physicians, 237; clergymen, 139; servants, 3300; other occupations, 2560. From September 30th, 1849, to December 25th, 1854, 174,345 arrived by sea. The House adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Queen Victoria has issued a Proclamation against British subjects at home or abroad aiding the enemy, especially against supplying him with arms, ammunition, stores, ships and steam machinery.

The Monitour announces the Germanic Diet, on the 8th instant, resolved that the principal contingents be put upon a war footing to be ready on 14 days' notice.

After twelve days' suspense, England has again a Government. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon, were successively "sent for," and all failed to form an administration. Lord Palmerston at length undertook the mission, and has presented the nation with a Cabinet, comprising all the members of the Aberdeen Ministry, except the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord John Russell, who retire, and with the addition of the Earl of Panmure, as Minister of War.

Sir Charles Napier had made a savage speech in the Mansion House against the Government.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies have formally sanctioned the treaty of alliance.

The report of Zouaves having mutined, is repeated.

The battle between the Turks and Russians, on the Danube, is likewise repeated, but without additional details.

The minister of Finance has proposed to the Cortes to sell the Church lands and State "commonalties," The proposition is favorably received.

Nothing of importance had occurred in the Crimea. A rencontre had taken place on the Danube, between the Russians and Turks, in which the Turks were successful.

The Vienna Peace Conferences had not yet opened. Diplomacy had made a pause until the result of the British Ministerial crisis should be known. In the meantime both the Allied Powers and Russia continued their preparations for carrying on the war, but there were still hopes that negotiations might lead to peace.

The peace conferences have not yet commenced, and letters from Vienna, of January 31st, say they are unlikely to do so for a short time to come.

M. Drouyn de Luys (says a despatch from Berlin of the 4th,) has addressed another note to the Prussian government, through the French Ambassador M. de Moustier.

This document is dated January 29th, and expressly states that if Prussia insists upon having a separate treaty, France is ready to sign it immediately, provided only that it conveys the same obligations as the treaty of December 2d.

Prince Napoleon has arrived in Paris; most of the public officers paid their respects to him with all appearance of cordiality.

The question of peace or continued war is now the chief subject of interest at Constantinople, and the general feeling seems to be earnestly in favor of peace.

It is stated that Holland has concluded or is about to conclude a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive with the Western Powers; also, that the Danish Minister at Vienna, has made overtures to Count Buol, which lead to the conclusion that Denmark will shortly relinquish the neutrality hitherto maintained, and, will, like Sardinia, join the Western Alliance. It is at least hoped so.

Literary Success.—In Mr. George W. Curtis' Lecture upon Success, which he has recently deliver'd before several literary associations, the following passage occurs. It has a particular interest at this time, and is more interesting and valuable as coming from one whose success has been both ample and varied. No one can say that it is the repining of an envious man while all must see that it is the sad judgement of a thoughtful one.

The book that sells is the successful book. Dickens and Washington Irving sold, there are scores of sickly sentimental emasculated novel that sell better. Here is the 50,000th copy of the book, cries the publisher; and yet it is not a book illuminated with one ray of genius or power, or which took any literary rank.

One almost dreads to read a "successful" book in these days—for our standard made the publisher's account-book the measure of the author's success. The immense sale of a book may be as much a matter of pruriency as of mental appreciation. Should we take popularity for success? Popularity was only an idle wind, usually blowing towards a vacuum. Are you "great" to-day because you have burned the heart of the world with your ardent soul? I am the lion to-morrow, because I skull across the river in a wooden dipper; and you are quite forsaken. Of this intense work you told me that 10,000 copies have been sold within the last ten minutes and, I agree that by such a standard it is successful.

But there is a book of which the manuscript was sold for £60, at which the publisher curled his lips, and thought that he had made a poor bargain; yet the world holds it heart; and it is a power and a friend to every man here. The oldest and the most loved of our own authors confessed that if he had any excellence, it was awakened by the tender touch of that genius.

We all know his story. No man whom history names was loved more fondly. In youth, in manhood, we hang over his sweet pages, and confess the charm, that time, which destroys, will only, enhance. How much dearer he is than Johnson, Garrick Burke, Reynolds, Walpole. He lived in poor rooms, quarrelled with his landlady, was not always sure of a dinner. The wits did not ask him to drive in the Park.

The King of England did not ask his most illustrious subject to Court. His best friend smiled at him—Johnson scolded while he loved him—Boswell, of course, was jealous of him—Reynolds at last hated his portrait—and Horace Walpole, the pet of London society, the son of the great Prime Minister, the stripling who could select Gray, the poet, as his traveling companion—the literary coxcomb, looked at his master and called him "an inspired idiot." Forty-six years of hard labor, carrying a heart like a palm branch to set a discordant world at peace, writing book after book, in which human thought lies in the expression as pearls lie in clear waters—then the gentlest satirist, ever touched with human folly—the most humane of essayists—the most graceful and genial of novelists—the most pensive of poets—the man whose mind was so naturally just and so variously gifted that its force is forgotten in its exquisite proportion—like the strength of the Parthenon and the genius of Washington—after forty-six years of a hard life, beggaring himself to relieve beggary, died a man whom you hearts already have indicated, Oliver Goldsmith, who with his vicar of Wakefield and his poems remains a friend to us and to the world for ever.—(Applause.) Probably there were not 50,000 copies of the work sold in fifty years after its publication.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Providence, *Thursday*, Feb. 15.

Senate.—Resolution appointing a committee to report upon the militia laws; read and passed.

An act for the prevention of counterfeiting; read and passed.

The select committee to whom was referred the resolutions in relation to naturalization laws, reported the same recommending their passage; read and passed.

Act in addition to an act in relation to banks; read and passed.

Resolution paying Wilkins Updike $75 for services in relation to old State debt; read and concurred.

Act in amendment of an act in relation to jurors; read and passed.

Act amending charter of Tiverton Savings Bank; concurred.

Petition of J. B Munroe, et al., for amendment of charter of Magnetic Telegraph Company; concurred.

Petition of Timothy W. Dexter for leave to appeal; concurred in amendment of the House.

Resolution in relation to the Universal Exhibition at Paris; read and passed.

Petition of George Knodell, et al., for charter of Rhode Island Oilworks; concurred. Agreed.

House.—Mr. Peckham, of South Kingstown, introduced a resolution directing the General Treasurer to pay to Wilkins Updike, Esq. the sum of $75 for his services in addressing the House upon the question of the Registered State Debt, that sum being in addition to the $25 voted at the present session.

After various motions to amend had been rejected, the resolution was read and passed.

A resolution from the Senate authorizing Timothy W. Dexter to appeal from a decision of the town council of the town of Cumberland; was read and passed in concurrence.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported an act from the Senate entitled "An act authorizing the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries to locate a watch-boat on Great Bed;" which was read and passed in concurrence.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported "An act in amendment of an act entitled an act regulating the assessing and collecting of taxes;" which was read and passed.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported "An act to establish a court of magistrates in the village of Woonsocket;" which was read and passed.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported "An act restricting the powers and duties of courts of record in this State." The act provides that no court in this State, except the supreme court and courts of common pleas, shall take cognizance of the question of naturalization of aliens.

Mr. Borden moved, that that part of the act which confers such powers on the courts of this State be stricken out. On this question, he demanded a call of the House, which was sustained, and resulted, ayes 33, noes 17.

So, the amendment prevailed.

The question then recurred, Shall the bill pass. The House was called, and resulted, ayes 48, nays 6.

So, the bill passed.

The committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred "An act in relation to slaughter-houses," made an adverse report thereon. The report was accepted, and the further consideration of the bill indefinitely postponed.

The committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Leander Boyd, of Portsmouth, for leave to locate a windmill, made an adverse report thereon. The report was accepted, and the petitioner had leave to withdraw.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported "An act in addition to an act entitled an act in explanation and amendment of an act in relation to banks;" which was read and passed.

The joint committee to which was referred a series of resolutions congratulating Commodore Matthew C. Perry, for his recent distinguished services in negotiating a treaty of commerce and amity with the Emperor of Japan, reported them back to the House, with amendments, with recommendation that they be adopted on the part of the House. The report was accepted, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

The committee on Real Estate, reported a resolution from the Senate authorizing Caroline A. Jordan, of Newport, to sell and convey certain real estate; which was read and passed in concurrence.

The House then resumed the consideration of the old State debt.

The question pending was a motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject.

Upon the question of postponement, a very long discussion ensued.

On the question of postponement the House was called, and resulted as follows: Ayes 39, nays 20.

So, the whole subject of the old State debt, was indefinitely postponed.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution from the Senate remitting to the town of Johnston certain State taxes; which was read and passed in concurrence.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported "An act to regulate the powers of institutions for savings in this State;" which was read and passed.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported back to the House the act amending the charter of the city of Providence without recommendation. The act was read and passed. Adjourned.

Providence, *Friday*, Feb. 16.

Senate.—Mr. Taylor, introduced an act in amendment of the act for the more effectual suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops. Read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The act contains a preamble setting forth that No report has ever been distinguished for virtue and temperance, and provides that it shall be exempted from the operation of the Maine law.

Resolution providing a safe place for the records of courts in Washington county. Read and passed.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House appropriating $20,000 for a new wing to the Providence county jail, with an amendment adding $5000 to the appropriation.

An act establishing a Board of Education. On motion of Mr. Taylor, the bill was definitely postponed. Yeas 17, noes 16.

Petition of the Woonasquatucket R. R. Company for amendment of charter. Concurred. Adjourned until Monday.

House.—The committee on Finance, to which was referred the petition of Samuel James, of Providence, for remuneration for expenses incurred by him in defending certain suits brought against him by William H. Grebne to test the constitutionality of the existing liquor law of the State, made a favorable report,—which report and resolution passed authorizing the General Treasurer to pay to Thos A. Jenckes, Esq. the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for his services in said cases.

A series of resolutions came down

e Senate, requesting our Senators, and epresentatives in Congress to use their xertions to procure an alteration and revi- ion of existing laws in relation to naturaization; which were read, and, on motion f Mr. Titus, were unanimously passed in oncurrence.

A resolution from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners represent this State at the Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris during the present year, was passed in concurrence.

A resolution from the Senate, appointing a joint committee to report what alterations are required in existing militia laws of the State, was read and passed in concurrence.

Messrs. Henry Y. Cranston and Samuel Phillips had leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The House then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

PROVIDENCE, *Monday*, Feb. 19.

As usual a quorum was not present in either House to-day.

PROVIDENCE, *Tuesday*, Feb. 20.

SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the passage of the resolution authorizing Asa C. Newton to adopt child; also, in the resolution authorizing the removal of prisoners from the jail in Providence county to other counties, during the erection of a new wing to the State Prison.

An act in relation to appeals to the General Assembly on petitions for the benefit of an act entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, was read and passed.

Adjourned until Wednesday morning.

HOUSE.—Nathaniel B. Durfee, Esq, of Tiverton, was chosen Speaker for the remainder of the session.

The Committee on Real Estate, reported a resolution authorizing Robert Corscaden and wife, of Providence, aliens, to sell and convey certain real estate situated in the town of Cranston; which was read and passed.

The Committee on Real Estate, reported a resolution authorizing Keturah Micheal, a Narragansett Indian, to sell and convey real estate; which was read and passed.

The Committee on Real Estate, reported a resolution authorizing Thomas Taylor and others to sell certain Indian lands; which was read and passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution discharging Thomas Shippee, of Warwick, from a recognizance; which was read and passed.

Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill which shall give to mechanics and others a lien for work or labor done on ships or other vessels; was read and passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary, made a favorable report on an act from the Senate entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled an act concerning crimes and punishments;" also, "An act in amendment of an act entitled an act in relation to jurors;" which were read and passed in concurrence.

"An act ceding to the United States jurisdiction of one or more lots of land in the town of Bristol, for sites for custom house and post office; was read and passed.

The House passed an act authorizing married women, deserted by their husbands to sue, collect and receive their earnings, in the same manner as if unmarried.

The House, by a vote of 38 to 14, passed an act extending the jail limits to the several counties.—Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, *Wednesday*, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—Act in amendment of an act in relation to Banks; read and concurred.

Act to regulate fishery in Point Judith Ponds; read and concurred with amendments.

Petition of J. W. Franklin and wife to adopt child; granted and act passed.

Act in addition to an act in relation to Banks; read and concurred.

Petition of K. Michael to sell land; concurred.

Act to regulate the powers and duties of courts of record in this State; concurred with an amendment.

Resolution from House, appropriating $200 to finish streets about Court House in Newport. Mr. Rose moved to amend by adding $500 for building a pier at the landing at Block Island; resolution and amendment referred to the Committee on Finance.

Act to regulate the powers of Institutions for Savings; read and concurred.

Act in amendment of an act concerning crimes and punishments; read and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Education, reported an act in relation to the election of School Committee in the city of Providence—it being a substitute for the original bill referred to said committee.

The bill was read and passed.

Mr. Brown, of Newport, offered a resolution, appropriating *another* additional sum of two hundred dollars, to finish paving the streets around the Court House in Newport; read and passed.

The Committee on Corporations, reported an act for the removal of the Globe Bank in accordance with the petition of Stephen N. Mason, committee of said Bank. Granted and act passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably upon the petitions of John S. Harris, vs Mary A. Cutting; and John S. Harris vs. James B. Harris, for leave to appeal. Granted and acts passed.

Adjourned till Thursday.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Stanhope Burleigh, by Helen Dhu. Stringer & Townsend, New York. C. E. Hammett, Jr., Newport. 1 vol., 12 mo., pp. 393. This romance is designed to meet the wants of a large number of readers who have had their attention turned to the progress and influence of the Catholics in this country, caused in a great measure by the "Know Nothing" movement. The romance is based on the intrigues for which the Jesuits have always been famous. The scene opens in Genoa on the eve of the last revolution, and the principal characters are the General of the Jesuits, Genevra, an American girl constrained in the Jesuit Convent, and Burleigh, the hero, also an American, who succeeds in rescuing the heroine and bringing her to New York, where through intrigues she is torn from him, and it is only on the night of her death from harsh treatment that he finds his way into her prison-house.

There is much of spirit in the work, the style is vigorous and flows freely, and the incidents are probably in no instance without a parallel. The descriptions, too, are pointed and easily to be comprehended, but the plot does not show complete finish, or rather, we should say, the events follow each other with a sliding motion, as though designed for the places they are expected to fill, rather than wearing the appearance of nature that we looked for in the writings of more experienced authors. The book is one of those that secure to themselves a circulation of two or three score thousands, and already it has had a handsome run, although known to the world but for a week or two.

Edinburgh Review. The January number, published by Leonard Scott & Co., is received from Hammett, and offers the following table of contents: "Parliamentary Opposition;" "Cardinal Mezzofanti," the extraordinary linguist, who spoke thirty-two languages, living and dead, in a manner that made his name celebrated; "Charles the Fifth," "Modern French Literature," "The Siege of Rhodes in 1840," "Mount Athos and its Monasteries," "Marsden's History of the Puritans," &c., &c.

Godey's Lady's Book for March is at hand, and it may well be called an "illustrated magazine," for nearly every page has its cuts, large and small. This is pre-eminently a "Lady's Book" as its fair readers are well aware.

CITY COUNCIL.

NEWPORT, Feb. 20, 1855.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present His Honor the Mayor, Aldermen Stevens, Birckhead, Macy and Weaver.

Upon invitation of the Town Council of Middletown to consider the propriety of constructing a Bridge across the Creek at Easton's Beach in concurrence in with the said town of Middletown, *Voted and Resolved*, That the Committee on Highways be authorized and directed to meet the committee appointed on the part of the town of Middletown and that they be directed to report to the City Council as soon as practicable, the result of their inquiries, and their recommendations in the premises.

Finance Committee Report No. 18 recommending bills amounting to $663,18 to be paid. Pas'd.

The Finance Committee recommend that the city treasurer be authorized to pay, under the direction of the Mayor, the sum of fourteen thousand, thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents for the final payment to the Trustee of the Stone Mill Lot, and receive from the Trustee a deed of the same for the City of Newport; and for the amounts which are unpaid of the subscriptions towards its purchase to receive notes of the subscribers, and have them negotiated by endorsing them. Agreed to.

The consideration of Anthony street was postponed to next meeting.

Resolution passed to increase the night watch to twenty men and to be furnished with rattles.

D. C. Denham's bill taken from Finance Committee and laid on the table.

Complaint of John Platt continued to next meeting.

Overseer of Poor was directed to take Bridget Saunders and Ann Sullivan to Coaster's Harbor.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Washington Square be directed to remove the fence from around the Mall, and that the said Mall be graded and suitable paths made through the same—the whole to be done as soon as may be, in the Spring.

Adj. to March 6, at 7 P. M.

IN CONVENTION.—His Honor the Mayor presiding.

George P. Crandall and George Martin were appointed Surveyors of Lumber.

Voted, That no more be added.

By a vote of 6 to 5 it was decided not to add to the City Watch.

COMMON COUNCIL.—R. J. Taylor, Esq., President, and all the members present.

The resolution in relation to increase of City Watch (laid on the table at the last meeting) was taken up, and after deliberate consideration, it was non-concurred in by the following vote:—

Ayes—Slocum, Tisdale, Fludder—3.

Noes—J. Stevens, P. W. Stevens, Sherman, Vose, Hazard and Bateman—6.

Resolution upon communication from Middletown in relation to Bridge at Beach. Concurred.

Report No. 18 Committee on Finance. Concurred in.

A communication from the Board of Aldermen inviting the Council to unite in Convention was accepted, when the Council adjourned for that purpose.

On again coming to order a motion was made to reconsider the vote relating to bill of State of R. I., included in the report of the Committee on Finance, which was decided as follows:—Ayes 5. Noes 4—and the vote was reconsidered.

Resolution to enlarge the number of City Watch and to provide the Watch with rattles.—Motion was made that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed, which was decided as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. J. Stevens, P. W. Stevens, Sherman, Vose, Hazard and Bateman—6.

Noes—Messrs. Slocum, Tisdale and Fludder—3.

Resolution to remove the fence around the Mall and to grade the same. Laid on the table.

Adj. to March 6 at 7 o'clock P. M.

New York Grain Market.

The demand for Wheat has been rather more urgent since Friday last, and, prices have improved about three cents, White Canada (prime) at $2.30, in bond; prime White Genesee, $2.55 prime Red Long Island, $2,30; and ordinary Red Southern, $2,12. The Rye market is a shade firmer, sales of Jersey at $1,28; and Northern, at $1,40. Barley remains quiet, and the nominal prices are $1,05 a $1,18. Barley Malt may be quoted $1,40 a $1,45. Oats are a shade firmer. Prices of Corn have declined 2 a 3 cents, closing heavy at 94 a 98 cents for the range.

New Bedford Oil Market.

SPERM—There have been no sales the past week, the market being bare up to Saturday, when there was an arrival of 450 bbls by the Kathleen.

WHALE—There has been some activity in the market, and sales to the extent of 1600 bbls have been made, upon private terms. Also 100 bbls black at 59 cts, and 50 do blackfish at 63 cts. In Fairhaven 300 bbls have been sold to parties in this city at 63 cts. delivered here.

MARRIED,

In this city 4th inst., by Rev. K. J. Stewart, Mr. JOHN SAWYER to Miss JANE THOMPSON, all of this city.

In this city, 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Jackson, Mr. DAVID WRIGHT to Miss HARRIET E. BLINKHORN, both of South Kingstown.

In Portsmouth, 3d inst., by Rev. Geo. C. Bancroft, Mr. JOHN TALLMAN, jr., of Portsmouth, to Miss JANE HOLMAN, formerly of England.

In Tiverton Four Corners, 16th inst., Mr. JOHN A. WILCOX to Miss LUCY A. ALMY, all of Tiverton.

In Fall River, DAVID A DURFEE to HARRIET O. GRINNELL, both of Tiverton.

DIED

In this city, 22d inst., Mr. EDWARD H. TEW, proprietor of the Veranda House, aged 41 years. Funeral from his late residence in Pelham street Sunday at 12 1-2 o'clock, which relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

In Portsmouth, 11th inst., PELEG HEDLY, aged 77 years.

In Tiverton, 17th inst., of consumption, Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. Newell Ambler, aged about 22 years. Same day, suddenly, Mr. DAVID COGGESHALL, son of the late Mr. Israel Coggeshall, aged 21 years. At the Asylum, Mr. WM. HARRISON, aged 70 years.

In Bristol, 14th inst., Capt. THOMAS SWAN, aged 73 years.

In Providence, 14th inst., ANNIE SEYMOUR, child of the late Marcus Wilmarth, aged 9 mos; 15th, Miss MARY L., daughter of Anthony Budlong, aged 21 years; 17th, Miss SARAH G., second daughter of Henry Sherburne, aged 27 years; 19th, Miss PHEBE H. SMITH, aged 51 years; Mrs. ANN, wife of Henry Swan, aged 46 years; Mrs. SALLY PEARCE, widow of the late Capt. Nathaniel Pearce, aged 84 years: 21st, Mrs. SARAH A. FIELD, wife of Isaac Field, Esq., aged 60 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

—ARRIVED.—

SATURDAY, Feb 17.—Bark Martha Anna, Babcock, fm Havana.

Schr Magellan Cloud, Sargent, from Cardenas for Porland, in distress, having experienced a succession of gales; received damage in hull, spars, sails and rigging; parted two shrouds of larboard fore-rigging. Leaks 1500 to 1600 strokes an hour.

SUNDAY, Feb 18.—Brig Random, Crane, Cardenas for Boston.

Schr Nightingale, Hull. Prov for New York; R Baker, ——, Norfolk for Fall River.

TUESDAY, Feb 20.—Brig Grand Turk, Higgins, Prov for Phil.

Schs John A. Cook, Pearce, Provincetown for Prov; Willis Putnam, Hopkins, Norfolk for Boston.

Sloop C Hadden, Smith, N Y for Prov.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 21.—Schr J W Nickerson, McGathlin, N Y for F River; Laura, Brewer, Portland for Balt; M Washington, Griffin, Plymouth for N Y; Grace Darling, Carr, N London for Warren.

FRIDAY, Feb 23.—Schr Jane, Howard, Wareham, for N Y; Amelia Starkey, Chase, Boston for New Haven.

MEMORANDA.

Sld from New York 16th, bark Express, Boss, for Havana.

Arr at Wilmington, NC, 15th, bark Saranac, Bigley, from Cardenas. Cld 15th, brig Ellen Hayden, Howard, for do.

At Havana 12th inst, brigs R B Lawton, Gardner, and S P Brown, Freeman, do.

Arr at New York 18th, schr Metis, Dorr, Attakapas.

Arr at Havana 16th, schr Harriet Lewis, King, from Mobile.

Sld fm Mobile 14th, schr W J Arthur, Hammond, for Havana.

Cld at Mobile 12th, sch N Hassard, Burdick, for Attakapas.

LIBRETTO

CONTAINING the words entire of Daniel; or the Captivity and Restoration; A Sacred Cantata in three parts. This will be sold for 15 cents, to be used as a ticket of admittance to the performance to be given on Tuesday evening, March 6th, at the First Baptist Church. For sale at

H. H. YOUNG'S,
Feb 24. Parade Corner.

Special Notices.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC—Doses have always been associated in our minds with wry faces, and medicine has seemed from the days of childhood, another word for nausea and disgust. Its remedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to bear as the revolting potions we were compelled to swallow for its relief. Dr. Ayer's preparations herald another era. His *Cherry Pectoral* is like honey on the tongue, and healing balm in the stomach. His Pills! Try them—they are sweet morsels to the taste, and glide sugar-shod over the palate but their energy although wrapped up, is there, and strikes with telling force to the very foundations of disease. —*Cincinnati Citizen, O.*

The attention of our readers is called to Professor Holloway's Advertisements in another part of our columns. The world wide renown of his Pills and Ointment are too well known to require much comment from us; but they are, without doubt, the most efficacious remedies for many complaints. Many of our readers have derived immense benefit from using the Pills in cases of bile, and general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and no cutaneous disease can resist the curative powers of the Ointment,—the effect it has on the human frame is certainly astonishing.

What they think.

It is the unanimous opinion of those who have used Myers' Extract Rock Rose, that as a remedy in all diseases arising from impurities of the blood vicid humors, impaired digestion, juvenile imprudences, irregular living, improper use of mercury &c., it is invaluable. It completely cures all diseases of the skin, invigorates the system, promotes insensible perspiration, removing those impurities which otherwise would inevitably terminate in diseases of the Lungs or Liver. It also imparts a healthy tone to the stomach and digestive organs, thereby removing that peculiar misery of the American people, Dyspepsia. See Circulars.

Agents for Newport, E. B. IRISH and C. G. HANDY.

☞ *To Persons out of Employment* ☜

Sears' Pictorial Works for 1855.

The attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the three latest publications, "RUSSIA ILLUSTRATED," "CHINA AND INDIA," and "THRILLING INCIDENTS IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES," are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is, competent Agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements to persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high, moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk but little by sending to the Publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

☞ CATALOGUES, containing full particulars, forwarded to all parts of the country free of postage, on application.

Reason and Common Sense.

Dr. Sanborn's success in effecting a radical cure of Incipient Consumption, by inhaling or breathing medicated vapors, is certainly a complete triumph over those who first denounced his theory and practice as wild and chimerical. At the New York Lung Institute, of which Dr. Sanborn has control, this system of practice is exclusively used. No medicine of any kind is given into the stomach, the remedies used being in the form of a vapor applied to a sponge, from which it is breathed directly into the lungs. His method of treatment savors strongly of common sense and reason, for the remedy is applied to the part affected, and not at a distance from it, as when given into the stomach, and we know his success in curing Lung and Throat diseases by this plan to be far greater than any physician in New-York. The New-York Lung Institute is established at No. 6 Bond Street.—*Sunday Courier.*

See advertisement in another column.

Brighton Market, Thursday last

At market 1000 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 9 pairs Working Oxen, 86 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 25 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $8,75; 1st quality $8,50; second $8; third $7a7,25; ordinary $6.

Hides—$5,75a6 per cwt. Tallow $8,50a9.

Pelts—$1a1,25. Calf Skins—12½c per lb.

Veal Calves—$4, 4,75 5a6.

Stores—Yearlings—$11a14. Two years old, $25a40 Three years old $36a40.

Working Oxen—$100, 125a140.

Cows and Calves—$21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 37a40.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra $6a10. By lot $2,50, $2.57, 3a4.

Remarks—There is an advance of about 25c on the hundred on extra beef.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1855.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
24 SATURDAY,	6 44	5 45	2 0	1 28
25 SUNDAY,	6 42	5 46	3 2	2 18
26 MONDAY,	6 41	5 47	3 58	3 10
27 TUESDAY,	6 39	5 49	4 55	4 1
28 WEDNESDAY,	6 38	5 50	5 25	4 52
1 THURSDAY, MARCH,	6 36	5 51	6 1 5	39
2 FRIDAY,	6 35	5 52	6 27	6 26

Full Moon, 3d day, 5th h, 24 m. evening.

New Advertisements.

DANIEL,

A Sacred Cantata,

IN THREE PARTS,

will be performed in the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

On Tuesday Evening, March 6th.

PERSONATIONS:

QUEEN,
SISTER OF AZARIAH,
AZARIAH,
DANIEL,
KING,
HERALD,
PRESIDENTS,
CHORUSES OF PRINCES,

Choruses of Israelites, Assyrians and Persians. To commence at 7 1-4 o'clock.

Tokens of admission 15 cents, including LIBRETTO, containing the words entire, a book of sixteen pages, which may be obtained at the book stores, and at Tilley's Newpaper Depot, and at the door. Feb 24.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the title of B. H. TISDALE & SON, will dissolve by limitation on March 1st, ensuing.—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment at the establishment No. 138 Thames street, and if any have demands they are requested to present the same for settlement.

Feb 24. B. H. TISDALE & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN FANCY GOODS, &C.

UNTIL the first day of March, the entire stock of Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Plated, German Silver and Britannia Wares: Clocks, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Tea Trays, Castors and House Keeping Goods, together with a splendid assortment of Fine French and English Soaps, Perfumery of all kinds, French, German and Genuine Farina Colognes, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Comb Brushes, and an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods of French, German, Swiss and English manufacture, will be sold at cost and less than cost, to facilitate the new arrangement proposed by the subscribers. Now is the time to purchase to great advantage, and all in want are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Feb 24. B. H. TISDALE & SON.

WM. H. SMITH,

DENTIST,

WILL be absent from Newport from the 5th to the 17th of March.

Rooms directly over the Post Office.

Feb 24.

R. Tallow 12½ cents per lb;
" Shoulders 10 " " "
Lard, 8 lbs, for 1 dollar;
Always on hand, Tongues, Smoked Beef, Tripe, Sausages, &c.

H. H. YOUNG,
Feb 24. Parade Corner.

New Advertisements.

FREE SALES

AT

AUCTION PRICES.

JAMES HAMMOND

WILL CONTINUE

HIS FREE SALES OF

DRY GOODS,

BOOKS,

AND

PAPER HANGINGS,

UNTIL THE 20TH INST.

Feb 24.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell his Farm in the town of Portsmouth, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, situated about seven miles from the City of Newport, on the middle road (so called) and has a fair view of the West river, with a two story dwelling House, Barn, Corn House, Carriage House, and other buildings thereon, all in good repair; a good well of water within a few steps of the back-door, which never fails; also a never failing stream of water running through the premises. Said Farm contains about twenty seven acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, pasturing and plough-land, with good substantial stone wall. Application may be made to the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS ANTHONY.

Portsmouth, Feb 24, 1855.—3w*

NEW BOOKS.

Annual of Scientific Discovery: or Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1855.

Heartsease, by the author of the Heir of Redcliffe—a new supply.

Wolfert's Roost and other papers now first collected by Washington Irving.

Stanhope Burleigh, or the Jesuits in our Homes, by Helen Dhu.

Little Don Quixotte—a story for youth—translated from the German.

Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern,

Getting Along—a book of illustrations,

A Classical Dictionary, containing an account of the principal proper names mentioned in ancient authors, by Charles Anthon, L. L. D,

Household Words, edited by Chas Dickens—March number just received.

For sale by C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.,
Feb 24. 124 Thames st.

Counterpanes—White and Colored at
Feb 24. LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

Umbrellas—Cotton, Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, at
Feb 24. LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

Remnants of Calico at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
Feb 24. 85 Thames st.

Woven Shirt Fronts, at
Feb 24. J. H. HAMMETT'S.

Coffee—8 lbs. for one dollar, prime article; Burnt Coffee, 15 cents per lb; Ground do, 10 cents and upwards.

YOUNG'S,
Feb 24. Parade corner.

Flour—Flour in Bags and Barrels of the best brands, just received by

H. H. YOUNG,
Feb 24. Parade corner.

Figs, Prunes, Citron, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Confectionary and Nuts of all kinds selling at the lowest prices at

H. H. YOUNG'S,
Feb 24. Parade corner.

Court of Probate. Newport, February 19, 1855.

EM. ENGS, Guardian of William Engs and Catharine B. Engs, minor children of *GEORGE ENGS, ESQ.*,

deceased, presents her accounts on the estate of said minors for allowance. The same are received and referred for consideration to a court of probate to be holden at the city clerk's office in Newport on Monday, the 19th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury.

Feb 24. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 19, 1855.

R. B. LAWTON and D. LEACH, Executors, present an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

PENELOPE LAWTON,

late of Newport, widow deceased, for Probate, and in writing pray for letters testamentary to issue thereon. The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a court of probate to be holden at the city clerk's office in Newport on Monday, the 19th day of March next, at 10 o'cl'k A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury.

Feb 24. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 19, 1855.

P. REMINGTON, Administrator, presents his final account on the estate of

MARY JOHNSON,

late of Newport, single woman, dec'd, for allowance. The same is received and referred for consideration to a court of probate to be holden at the city clerk's office in Newport on Monday, the 19th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M.—Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury.

Feb 24. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

WILLIAM HENRY GARDNER,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of February instant are allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will receive claims at our respective dwellings and that we will hold a final meeting at the house of Jonathan Dennis in said Portsmouth on Thursday, August 16th, 1855, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving and examining claims against said estate.

JONATHAN DENNIS,
JOSEPH THOMAS,
JOSEPH B. CORY, } *Commissioners.*

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Administrator on the estate of said William Henry Gardner, deceased, (intestate) and has accepted said trust and qualified himself according to law, he therefore calls upon all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him.

LORENZO D. TALLMAN, Adm'r.

Feb 24, 1855—6w.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, hereby gives public notice that he has been by the Hon. Court of Probate of Portsmouth appointed Guardian of the persons and estates of the minor children of

SAMUEL H. DYER,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, viz: Alice Ann, Mary Elizabeth, Martha F., Charles H. and Samuel H. Dyer, minors, under the age of 14 years, and has accepted of said trust and has qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all persons having claims against said minors to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment to him.

JONATHAN DENNIS, Guardian.

Feb 24, 1855—6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he has been by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

BENJAMIN ALMY,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and has accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all persons having any demands against said deceased estate, to present them to Richard Sherman, of Portsmouth, for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to said Richard Sherman.

BENJ. ALMY, of New Bedford, Executor.

Feb 24, 1855—6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he has been by the Court of Probate of Newport appointed Administrator on the estate of *JOSEPH FISH,*

late of Newport, deceased, and has accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement and all those indebted to make payment to him.

BENJAMIN FISH, Adm'r.

Newport, Feb 24, 1855.

Miscellaneous.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into Co-Partnership under the firm of

GLADDING & SIMMONS,

for the purpose of carrying on the Painting and Glazing business in all its branches. They also intend to keep on hand an assortment of new and second-hand Sashes and Blinds, Paints, Oil, Glass, White Lead, &c., &c., at the lowest prices.

A share of public patronage is solicited at No. 21 Spring street.

WM. J. GLADDING,
LEWIS L. SIMMONS.

N. B. New Sashes exchanged for Old. Persons wishing anything in their line will do well to call.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to. ☜

Feb 17, 1855.—1y

NOTICE.

10,000 LIGHTS READY GLAZED. Sashes on hand and for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, at

GLADDING & SIMMONS',
No. 21 Spring st, nearly opposite
Feb 17. First Baptist Church.

NEW BOOKS.

The ancient history of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by Charles Rollin, late Principal of the University of Paris, Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. Translated from the French. 2 vols, illustrated.

The American School Hymn Book, by Ada Fitz. This is a beautiful little work and will be eagerly sought after by children. Price 15 cts.

The School Journal, designed for the use of schools, in which may be written down at the close of each day, a record of the most interesting events. By a Teacher. Price 15 cents.

Cyclopædia of English Literature—a selection of the choicest productions of the English authors from the earliest to the present time. Illustrated by Robert Chambers.

Rollo in London, by Jacob Abbott.

Washington and his Generals, by Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals, the Sacred Mountains, etc.

Family Expense Book, designed for families and individuals.

A. J. WARD'S,
Feb 3. 99 Thames st.

FOR SALE.

A new and convenient one story and a half house and 4 acres of land, with outbuildings, situated in Middletown, about two miles from the State House—would be a desirable place for either a farmer or butcher, and will be let on reasonable terms. For further information inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

HORACE UNDERWOOD.

Feb 17.—3w.

Newport Gas Co.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Newport Gas Light Company, held by adjournment Feb. 8, 1855, the following persons were chosen Directors, viz:

Henry Bull, Samuel Engs,
William Finkler, Wm. G. Peckham,
Silas H. Cottrell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Henry Bull was chosen President, and Samuel Engs was chosen Secretary pro tempore. Wm. G. Peckham, Treasurer pro tempore, and Richard Shaw, Superintendent pro tem.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on Friday, Feb. 9th, 1855, Oliver Read was elected Treasurer. Nathan H. Gould was elected Secretary.

Attest:
SAMUEL ENGS,
Secretary pro tem.

HENRY BULL, President.

Feb 10.—3w

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WM. H. CRANDALL & SON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm will present them to Wm. E. Crandall for settlement.

WM. H. CRANDALL,
WM. E. CRANDALL.

Newport, Jan 20th, 1855.—6w

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of W. E. & G. F. CRANDALL, and will continue the business heretofore carried on by Wm. H. Crandall & Son. All business entrusted to their care will receive their personal attention.

WM. E. CRANDALL,
GEO. F. CRANDALL.

Newport, Jan 30th, 1855. [Feb 3.—tf

To Sell or Rent.

TWO FARMS situated in Middletown, known as the "Sweet Farm," and the "Borden Wood Farm," now occupied by Wm. B. Sisson. The former contains 75 acres and the latter 100 acres. Conditions as follows:—All the fodder to be used on the farm, and the manure to be left on the premises at the expiration of the lease. Those who do not concur in the above conditions need not apply. W. W. HAZARD, Agent,

Feb 3. Bellevue House.

P. S. The Borden Wood Farm has been rented, but is still offered for sale. Feb 17.

WANTED.

SEVERAL HUNDRED LBS. OF WOOL, clean washed. For such the subscriber is willing to pay 25c per pound. Cash paid on delivery. WM. W. HAZARD,

Feb 3. Bellevue House.

FOR SALE.

FROM 20 to 100 bbls. Bleached Winter Whale Oil, at the lowest cash prices. Also Sperm and crude Whale Oil.

WM. W. HAZARD,
Feb 3. Bellevue House.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in this State, is called to the Act passed in October last, entitled "An act in relation to Foreign Insurance Companies." And notice is hereby given that an immediate compliance with the provisions thereof is required.

JOHN J. REYNOLD'S,
WILLIAM R. WATSON,
SAMUEL B. VERNON, } Board of Insurance Commissioners.

Jan 27, 1855.

BLINDS! BLINDS!!

READY MADE and made to order at the following prices:—

8x10	$1,50
8x12	1,62
9x13	1,70
10x14	1,75
10x15	1,85
10x16	1,95

Jan 6. S. MOFFITT.

"SIR ANDREW—But my hair becomes me well.'

Sir Toby—"Excellent; it hangs like flax on a distaff."—*Shakspear.*

If you would lay your "*fleece of wooly hair*," and, instead of being the butt of Sir Toby's jest become the admiration of all by the "paining ravishing hue" of your hair, such as "Helen spied on Troilus," use Spalding's Inimitable ROSEMARY HAIR OIL. It is compounded by a regular chemist, not alone as a beautifier, but as a cleanser of the scalp and invigorator and restorer of the hair; imparting to it a freshness and lifelike lustre which no other article can give. It forces the *beard* and *whiskers* to grow and gives them a rich appearance; restores gray hair to its original color, and prevents it from turning gray. Sold by

R. J. TAYLOR,
Jan 20. 102 Thames st.

Pine Wood!

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a supply of very handsome Pine Wood; also a few cords of that very handsome Hickory and Oak Wood as usual, all of which can be sawed by machinery at lower rates than otherwise. Also Lyken's Valley, Lehigh, Red Ash, White Ash and Dauphin Coals at the lowest market prices.

Dec 30 CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Clocks.—Eight Day Gothic Brass Clocks, extra quality, with rosewood and mahogany frames, for sale at the very low price of $3 each.

CORNELL & DENNIS,
Jan 27. 22 Broad st.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND Lumber Wagon in good running order, and will be sold low. Apply to

Feb 20. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Children's Carriages manufactured from a variety of the Newest Designs, repaired and sold at

R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Miscellaneous.

Paper Hangings.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the citizens of Newport and surrounding neighborhood, that they have made such arrangement with one of the largest importing and manufacturing establishments in New York, that every article in the line of paper hangings, pannellings and decorations, can be furnished at the cheapest rates, and at the shortest notice.

The nature of the arrangement is also such as that workmen of the first class will be sent by the said estsblishment, so that private houses, Hotels, Public Buildings, Churches, &c. will be contracted for and the work done within any given period agreed upon.

Dec 30. CORNELL & DENNIS.

BARBERING SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the store No. 75 Thames street, and fitted it up in a neat and commodious manner, is now prepared to execute all branches of the Barbering buisness, such as Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Curling, &c. He would respectfully invite the former customers of Mr. Samuel Young, (having purchased his furniture, &c.) his friends and the public generally, to give him a call.

A. L. PIERCE,
Jan 20.—tf opposite E. A. Sherman's

FRESH FIGS.

JUST RECEIVED, five cases Smyrna Figs, in small boxes, at

Jan 13. 115 Thames st.

PIANO FORTES.

PERSONS desiring Piano Fortes tuned can be accommodated *promptly* by leaving their orders at Ward's Book Store, No. 99 Thames street.

Piano Fortes KEPT in playing order by the year. Wires also repaired. [Feb 10.

CORN.

3000 Bushels Western Mixed Corn, 2000 " White Southern Corn, for sale by J. H. & G. W. PERRY,
nov 18 north side Market sq.

DRY GOODS

WHITE, Red, Blue, Yellow and Mixed Flannels of all widths, at

J. H. HAMMETT'S,
aug 26. 85 Thames st.

CHEAP CARPETS.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

CHEAP all Wool Carpets, cheap cotton & wool Carpets, some very good at 42 cents, List carpets, &c. &c. Nov. 25.

Ready Made Comfortables,

ALL Sizes, always on hand at the very lowest prices. ALSO,

Some very nice, with Wool wadding, for sale by
Nov. 25. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

LAWNS,

IN REMNANTS at 5 CENTS per yard—will be ready for sale this day by

Jan 20. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

F. Lawton & Brothers, 74 Thames st, invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of autumn and winter goods to which they are making daily additions, including rich plaid valencias, plaid and striped silks, raw silk and merino plaids, French mous. de lains, black silks of the best makes, French merinos, long and square shawls, superior white linens Alexandre's kid gloves, all articles for mourning, together with a full assortment of housekeeping goods Carpetings and oil cloths, all of which are offered at the lowest prices. oct. 14.

Brown Sheetings,

IN VARIOUS widths and qualities,
Nov. 25. WM C. COZZENS & CO.

**

For Sale or To Let.

TO LET.

The North Wing of the Rhode Island Union Bank building—consisting of 3 stories and a good cellar. Also to let, the second story of the south wing of said building—immediate possession given. Apply at the bank to the
Dec 30. CASHIER.

BRISTOL FERRY, FARM, AND HOTEL TO LET.

This well known place, now occupied by Capt. William Vars, is most pleasantly situated in the Town of Portsmouth, at the North end of the Island of Rhode Island; and comprises a Farm of 56 acres of excellent Land, an extensive Hotel on the premises, with Barns and other outbuildings; is capable of accommodating 80 boarders and is filled with company every summer: the above mentioned desirable location, together with Bristol Ferry, will be rented from the 25th day of March next.

For terms and further particulars apply to
MRS. JESSE CHASE, Clarke St.
Newport, Dec. 23, 1854.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell his lot of land lying in Middletown, about four miles from Newport. Said lot contains about twenty-two acres of good land and well watered, and is bounded Northerly on land formerly of Richard K. Randolph; Easterly on a highway called Gypsen Lane; Southerly on land of the late Peckham Anthony, and Westerly on land of Susan Chase. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Portsmouth.
Dec 23. ABRAHAM ANTHONY.

TO RENT.

THE TENEMENT lately occupied by the subscriber, situated on Thames street, over the stores now rented by W. F. & A. Barker; the same being lately put in perfect repair, and offering one of the most desirable residences on the Street. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. WM. G. BAILEY,
nov 4. No. 36 Touro st.

TO LET.

The large and commodious House, No. 11 Clarke street. There is a good well of water and a large garden attached. For further particulars, apply to
SUSAN F. KAIGN,
Newport, Jan 6.—tf. Frank street.

TO LET.

THE LOPEZ HOUSE, containing eleven large rooms, is well located for a Boarding House. Apply to
Jan 20.—6w* S. ENGS.

FOR SALE.

THE WINSLOW ESTATE, with a Dwelling House on Greene street, and the lot fronting on Pelham st. For terms apply to
Newport, july 15, 1854. GEO. BOWEN.

BANK SHARES FOR SALE.

FOUR SHARES of the Bank of Rhode Island for sale. Apply to the Cashier. nov 4.

LAND FOR SALE.

A LOT OE LAND containing about 1¼ acres on the West side of the main road and opposite the residence of Henry Gould. For term apply to
July 15. GEO. BOWEN.

FOR SALE or TO LET.

and possession given 1st of May.

The pleasantly situated House at the head of Broad street. The house is new, two stories, with attic finished. Size of House 40 by 36 feet, with an L 16 by 20; lot 151 feet front by 224 feet deep. There is a good barn 20 by 26 feet and other out-buildings. There are on the lower floor 5 square Rooms, closets, &c.; second floor contains 5 large square rooms with 2 rooms in the L. In attic there are five good lodging rooms. There is also a good well of water on the premises. For further particulars apply to
JAMES T HAZARD,
No. 85 Broad st.
Newport March 25, 1854—tf

Providence Advertisements

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.
The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

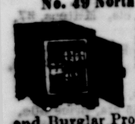
DIRECTORS.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins Ebenezer Kelly, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T D. Bowen, Allen O. Peck, Samuel Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Walker Humphrey.
B. ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
WALTER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*
Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply at OFFICE, WHAT CHEER BUILDING, PROVIDENCE or GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.
Newport, July 3, 1852.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SAFES

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

E. F. MILLER & SON,
No. 49 North Main Street, Arnold Block.



Manufacturers of Fire Proof Safes, Burglar Proof Bank Chests, Bank Vaults, Iron Doors and Shutters, and other Iron Work. Also, Dealers in all the most approved Powder and Burglar Proof Bank and Safe Locks.

Particular attention paid to the furnishing and fitting of Bank Locks, Bolts, Fastenings &c. Safes made to order, of any size, and with inside arrangements to suit. All orders promptly executed.

SECOND HAND SAFES.—A few of other makers, taken in exchange for those of our make, for sale very low.

E. F. MILLER,
E. F. MILLER, Jr.
Providence, R. I., Sept 2, 1854.—1y

Lumber Yards.

LUMBER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the stock and leased the wharf of the well-known stand for the past forty years as

HAMMETT'S LUMBER YARD,

would take this method of informing the public that it will be continued under the same name, and extending the invitation to past patrons of the establishment and to all others who may need materials of kinds usually kept at such an establishment to call, assuring such that no pains will be spared to accommodate, and on as liberal terms as at any other establishment.
ALBERT & JOHN R. HAMMETT.
july 15, 1854.—tf

HARD & SOFT WOOD LUMBER YARD.

NO. 60, LONG WHARF.

THE SUBSCRIBER having opened a Lumber Yard at the above stand, would call the attention of Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Wheelwrights and Boat Builders to his well selected stock of Ash, Oak, Cherry, Black Walnut, White Wood, Spruce Flooring, Pine &c. &c.
J. M. K. SOUTHWICK.
Newport, Nov. 25, 1854.

Boots & Shoes.

Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished his stock of fashionable Boots and Shoes, begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public to the various articles in his line adapted to fall and winter wear, consisting of heavy Boots, Bootees, Gaiters of different kinds and make; Shoes of all qualities and sizes, and a general assortment of goods of the most desirable styles, all of which are offered at the lowest market rates.
sept 30.—tf JOHN N. POTTER.

Paints, &c.

PAINTS, GLASS &C.

THE subscriber, having taken the store No. 23 Long Wharf, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Painting and Glazing in all its branches, is prepared to execute all orders in his line in the most thorough manner. Particular attention paid to Graining and Sign painting, and the work warranted to give entire satisfaction. A share of public patronage is solicited.
Feb 22 JOHN C. STODDARD.

New York Advertisements

To Persons out of Employment.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The most Elegant and Useful Volume of the Year.
SEARS' GREAT WORK ON RUSSIA.

JUST published, an Illustrated Description of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. Being a Physical and Political History of its Governments and Provinces, Productions, Resources, Imperial Government, Commerce, Literature, Educational Means, Religion, People, Manners, Customs, Antiquities, etc., etc., from the latest and most authentic sources. Embellished with about 200 Engravings, and Maps of European and Asiatic Russia. The whole complete in one large octavo volume of about 700 pages, elegantly and substantially bound. Retail price, $3.

This work has been several years in preparation, and will, it is believed, meet, in the fullest acceptation of the word, the want so universally felt for reliable information on the history and internal resources of a country occupying so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and holding so formidable a position at the present time to the rest of Europe and Asia; but of which far less is known than of any other European nation.

II.

☞ Also, a deeply interesting volume, entitled "THE REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF CELEBRATED PERSONS," embracing the Romantic Incidents and Adventures in the Lives of Sovereigns, Statesmen, Generals, Princes, Warriors, Travellers, Adventurers, Voyagers, &c., eminent in the History of Europe and America, including Sketches of over fifty celebrated heroic characters. Beautifully illustrated with numerous engravings. One vol. 400 pages, royal 12 mo, cloth, gilt. Price, $1,25.

The subscriber publishes a number of most valuable Pictorial Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a *public* benefit, and receive a *fair compensation* for their labor.

☞ To men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a Circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to persons disposed to act as Agents," together with terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing, the subscriber, post paid.
ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER,
Feb 17. 181 William Street, New York.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Cyrus W. Field & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Cliff Street,
NEW YORK.

Are Sole Agents in the United States for
Muspratt's superior Bleaching Powder.
Victoria Mills Celebrated Writing Papers.
Russell " Superior " "
Genesee " " Printing "
Bawlins & Sons' English Tissue "
Firs quality Ultramarine Blue

They are also Agents for the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, and offer for Sale by far the most extensive and desirable stock of *Paper and Paper Manufacturers' Materials* that can be found in this or any other country.

They occupy the large and commodious Warehouses, No. 11 Cliff Street, No. 58 Cliff Street, No. 184 Christopher Street, and the Lofts over the large Iron Stores, 7 and 9 Cliff St.

Their business is strictly wholesale, and Writing Papers are sold by the case only.

Their extraordinary facilities enable them to offer all Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices.

Paper made to order, any size or weight.—Liberal advances made on consignments of Paper Paper Makers' stock and other merchandize.

The highest market price paid in each for all kind of Rags.
July 2.—1y.

Miscellaneous.

Take Warning.

CITY ORDINANCE.

It is ordained by the City Council as follows:

Sec. 1. No person shall slide on any sled or other machine, or in any vehicle whatever for amusement in any of the streets, highways, lanes or alleys except in those places which shall be designated by the City Marshal, under the advice and direction of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. That every person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, to be recovered on complaint as by law in such case provided:

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The police force of the city will take cognizance of any violation of the above ordinance.
CHARLES COZZENS,
Feb 16. City Marshal.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Clark Burdick & Co, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm will please to present the same to Clark H Burdick, who is fully authorized to settle the same.
CLARK BURDICK.
Newport, Dec 30, 1854.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Clark Burdick in the late firm of Clark Burdick & Co, will continue the business of Boot & Shoe manufacturing at the old stand, No. 275 Thames street.
Dec 30. C. H. BURDICK.

NEWPORT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken the Market recently occupied by Andrew Sterns, at No. 147 Thames Street, (foot of Church street) would respectfully inform their former customers, their friends, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Hams, Lard, Sausages, Poultry, Wild Game, Fruit and Vegetables of all kinds, and everything usually found in a well conducted Market. A share of public patronage is respectfull solicited.
SISSON, BATEMAN & COGGESHALL.
Newport, Dec 30.—tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into co-partnership under the firm of

BOSS & DAVIS,

will continue to furnish all kinds of

BREAD & CRACKERS,

of the best quality, wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, at 205 Thames street.
ISAAC S. BOSS,
SIMEON DAVIS.
Newport, April 8, 1854.—tf

DEVON BULL POWHATTAN!

THE SUBSCRIBER having at considerable expense, procured a fine animal of the pure Devon breed, for the improvement of his own Cattle, will accommodate others who wish to raise good stock.
Terms $3, payable in advance
For Pedigree, see Herd Book.
THOMAS B. BUFFUM.
Middletown, 12th m, 23d, 1854.

Blanzy & Co.'s Prize Medal Steel Pen.

WE have just received a lot of these admirable pens, the only article that approaches the old-fashioned quill, in elasticity. They are very durable, and equally well adapted for a lady's hand, or for rapid commercial writing. They took the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition of 1851, and the Paris Exhibition of Arts in 1849.
For sale by HAZARD & CASWELL,
Dec 9. 12 Washington Sq. & 137 Thames st.

ACCORDEONS REPAIRED

BY PERRY & SHEPARDSON; all reeds put in by them are warranted not to break and the instrument put in perfect tone when returned to the owner. All orders left at GREENE'S Straw Bonnet and Hat Bleachery, 86 Thames street, will be punctually attended to. oct 28.

SEGARS.

ALL KINDS received this day and for sale very cheap at
YOUNG'S,
nov 25. Parade corner.

Oakdale Lime.

IN PRIME ORDER just received by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
june 24 Williams' Wharf.

Boston Advertisements.

Keeping Up with the Times, or how it is Done at Oak Hall, on a Tight Money Market.

READ! UPWARDS OF

$150,000 worth of

WINTER CLOTHING,

At the following low Prices, viz:

$1 1-2 TO **2.** Good Pants, of various fabrics.

$2 1-2. Cassimere, Doeskin, and Broadcloth Pants, at this low price, for a few days, to reduce stock.

$2 3-4. Custom Made Doeskin Pants, Canvass Bottoms, and made of as good material as the Pants for which you usually pay $5. Closing sale of winter Clothing.

$3 TO **5.** Fancy Cass., Doeskin, and Cloth Pants, of very desirable patterns, being at least 25 per cent less than the same are usually sold.

$8. A nice Affair for a Gentleman. Over Garments, custom made, usually sold for much more.

$10 TO **12.** A Fine Custom made Overcoat or Sack, made from Drab, Blue, and Black Pilot Cloth, Broadcolth, and Beaver Cloths, for this low price. Will guaranty that the same garments are sold at from $18 to $20.

$3 1-2. For an Office or Business Coat, to close out the stock.

$8 TO **12.** Dress and Frock Coats, from Superfine Broadcolth & Doeskins, made up in good style and in a faithful manner. All will be sold at these low prices, to close out stock.

$1 TO **1 1-2.** Vests, of the latest fashion, for these low prices.

$2 TO **3 1-2.** For nice Fancy Satin Vests. Also Black or Fancy Silk do., made up in the latest styles. Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, very lowest prices.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

37½	TO 150	Cts.	Assorted lot of Shirts and Drawers.
50	" 200	"	FINE SHIRTS, Linen Bosoms and Collars.
12½	" 50	"	Fine Linen BOSOMS.
5	" 17	"	" " COLLARS.
25	" 150	"	STOCKS AND CRAVATS.
25	" 100	"	SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
10	" 50	"	SUSPENDERS.
37	" 200	"	UMBRELLAS.
6	" 17	"	TOOTH BRUSHES.
6	" 100	"	HAIR BRUSHES.

Together with a great variety of Fancy Goods be closed up cheap.

BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

$2	TO 5		OVER SACKS.
$1½	" 4		JACKETS.
$1	" 3		CASSIMERE, Cloth, and Doeskin Pants.
50	" 200	cts.	VESTS.
150	" 500		"SUIT JACKETS & PANTS.

Very truly the above are low prices! Purchasers however, are requested to bring this advertisement with them, and they will acknowledge the fact. We are determined to close up all our stock of Winter Clothing

A copy of the new book, "Oak Hall Pictorial," gratis to every purchaser.

OAK HALL,

34 NORTH STREET, BOSTON.
Dec 23 1854—3m.

NUMBER ALTERED.

New England Truss Manufactory.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
MANUFACTURER OF
Ratchet and Spiral Trusses.
533 *(Opposite 516) Washington Street,* 533.
BOSTON, MASS.

ALL the various approved TRUSSES constantly on hand.

☞ Ladies waited on by Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had *twenty years'* experience in the business.

He will keep a full supply of ready-made Trusses for Gentlemen and Ladies, Youths and Infants. Abdominal Supporters, of five or six different kinds, such as Hull's, Chapin's Spiral, Cutter's, Fitch's, Ingalls', &c., &c.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following certificate from Dr. John C. Warren of Boston, was given 19 years since, but will last forever;

BOSTON, January 5, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the sufficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath.—After some months of observation of his work, am well satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN M. D. Boston.

The undersigned take great pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of those who are unhappily afflicted with Hernia, Mr. James Frederick Foster, as a skilful and competent person in the manufacture and fitting of Trusses. We have employed him (some of us over twenty years) and therefore speak from personal knowledge of his abilities His early advantages, his long experience in the business, and the large number of individuals whom he has relieved in a variety of cases, render him, in our opinion, equal, if not superior, to any manufacturer of the article. His father, Dea. Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, was master of the poor house in that town for upwards of twenty-four years, during which period Mr. Foster availed himself of the opportunity, and made application of Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great success, some of which were of a very complicated and distressing character.

It is well known to all who have occasion to wear a Truss, that its great excellence consists in its adaption to the body, at the same time relieving the patient. Any ordinary mechanic may make a Truss, but none but a skilful practitioner can apply it in such a manner as effectually, and oftentimes radically cure the complaint.

Our experience has convinced us that Mr. Foster has thoroughly attained this knowledge. The certificates of Dr. J. C. Warren, and other eminent physicians, which he has shown to us, fully sustain the opinion we here express.

David Dodge, aged	72	Sam'l Ethridge, aged	53
Newhall Martin, "	78	Arnold Southwick, "	45
Jas. R. Turner, "	40	Jonathan Locke, "	66
Sam'l Payson, "	72	Uriah Tufts, "	57

Charlestown, March 1, 1847.

The subscriber has a list of 5000 names that have bought Trusses of him within the last thirty years, living in all parts of the United States.

☞ Persons ordering these Trusses by mail, and giving dimensions, and say right or left, can have them sent to any part of the country, by express, and at just the price they are willing to pay; $6 to $8 single, $8 to $8 double.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER.

The above Trusses are for sale in Newport by HAZARD & CASWELL. july 15, 1854.—1y

GROCERIES.

WINTER SUPPLY OF New and Choice GROCERIES.

NEWTON BROTHERS, offer at wholesale and Retail the following Fresh stock of Choice Family Groceries, just Received by the Rienzi:

200 Bbls Superfine and Extra Flour,
50 Bbls Extra Flour in Bags,
150 Bags Buckwheat of extra quality,
5 Tierces New Rice,
75 Packages Choice Dairy Butter,
100 Boxes Prime Cheese,
50 Packages Green and Black Teas,
25 Boxes Havana Sugar,
50 Bbls Stewart's Refined and Crushed Sugar,
5 Boxes " Loaf Sugar,
25 Bags Java and Rio Coffee,
25 Boxes Pure Ground Coffee,
15 Tubs Refined Leaf Lard,
40 Boxes Scaled and No. 1 Herring,
500 Bags fine Ground Salt,
2 Cases fine Table Salt,
5 Bbls New Beans,
10 Boxes Citron,
2 Bbls Currants,
100 Boxes Bunch Raisins,
25 Kegs Seedless Raisins,
30 Boxes Pure Ground Spices,
5 Bags Cloves Pimento, and Pepper,
5 Cases Nutmegs and Mace,
25 Boxes Soda and Sugar Crackers,
10 Cases Patent Candles,
50 Boxes Steam Soap,
5 Boxes Castile Soap,
5 Cases Indigo and Fig Blue,
20 Boxes Blue and White Starch,
20 Boxes Saleratus,
20 Cases Cream of Tartar and Baking Powder,
10 Baskets Bordeaux Oil,
10 Boxes American and English Mustard,
20 Boxes Pepper sauce,
5 Cases Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
25 Jars Maccoboy Snuff,
15 Boxes Lump and Cavendish Tobacco,
40 Boxes Pipes,
10 Bbls Cider Vinegar,
100 Reams Wrapping Paper,
10 Bales Cotton Twine,

ALSO—Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Guava Jelly, Orange Marmalade, Preserved Ginger, &c., &c.

LIKEWISE—A general assortment of **Pure Liquors and Choice Wines,** for Mechanical and Medical pusposes. Dec 16.

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED at the Parade Corner Grocery Store, Aug. 9th—

2 Casks Sugar Cured Hams,
1 do Plain do,
1 1-2 Casks Extra Cheese,
4 Bbls Lard,
2 Casks prime Rice,
1 Doz Boxes M. R. and Layer Raisins,
6 Kegs Seedling and common do,
100 lbs Fresh Smoked Halibut,
1 bbl Pickled do,
4 doz Jars Mixed and Plain Pickles,
2 doz Jars Sardines,
1 doz bbls Refined Sugar,
6 doz Jars Spiced Tripe,
1 bbl Salt Mackerel,
1 do Sounds and Tongues,
15 Tierces N. O. Molasses,
8 Hhds Muscovado do,
20 Boxes Soap,
1 doz Boxes Candles,
Teas of every kind,
Hominy, Farina, Wheaten Grits,
Tapioca, Spices, Salt, Citron,
Currants, Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma.

Fruits of ALL KINDS, Cigars of all kinds and qualities, Nuts, Dried Fruits, Sweet Herbs, and every article usually found in a well-stocked Grocery, Provision and Fruit Store.

All goods warranted as recommended, and sent to any part of the city free of extra charge.
H. H. YOUNG,
aug 12. Parade corner.

FRUITS.

RAISINS in Kegs and Whole; 1-2 1-4 Boxes. Prunes, Dates, Figs, Citron. Dried Apples and Peaches, at STANTON'S,
April 29. 98 Thames st.

FLOUR.

A NEW LOT OF DOUBLE EXTRA in bbls. and Hecker's, in 1-8 and 1-4 bags, at
98 Thames st.,
April 29, R. H. STANTON.

Lard Oil.—Extra quality at 22 Broad st.
july 1. CORNELL & DENNIS

Millinery.

NEW Straw Bonnet and Hat Bleachery.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken the store No. 86 Thames street, next door North of Mr. Wm. H. Bayley's Shoe Store where he is now ready to receive Straw Bonnets and Hats to cleanse and press in the most fashionable style.

Pedal, English, Split and Florence Braid Bonnets pressed with a beautiful soft finish; all kinds of Lace and Straw Bonnets bleached and pressed and warranted not to shrink.

I would also invite the attention of Gentlemen to the bleaching and pressing of Panama and Manilla Hats. As acids are very injurious to the straw of the above hats, I would also inform the citizens that I have discovered a process of bleaching without the use of acids, and warrant them 10 per cent whiter than those done in the old way. All I ask of you Gentlemen, is to call and see for yourselves. Leghorn and Braid Hats done as above.

PINKING.

The subscriber pays particular attention to Pinking Ladies Capes, Talmas, Basques, Mantillas, Rufflings, Flounces and Aprons. Call and see patterns.

The subscriber has also been appointed sole Agent, by Perry & Shepardson, for the repairing of Accordeons and Flutinas. All Reeds put in by them are warranted not to break, and the instrument left in perfect tone when delivered to the owner.
July 1, 1854.—1y F. H. GREENE.

BONNETS.

JUST RECEIVED at No. 96, a new lot of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, which will be sold cheap. Also a fine lot of Beaver and Felt Hats of the latest pattern.
Ladies please call and examine.
oct 21. AUGUSTUS FRENCH.

MILLINERY

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF
RIBBONS,
AND OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT A. SHERMAN'S, 261 *Thames street.*

Stoves, &c.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his patrons and the public that he may now be found at the stand recently occupied by N. W. Marsh & Co., where with greater facilities for business, and a determination to give satisfaction, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
nov 11. THOMAS P. MESSER.

STOVES & TIN WARE.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND the Metropolitan, (which never fails) Roger Williams, Metropolis, and various other Cook Stoves. Parlor, Cook, Fanny Fern, Albion, Air-Tight and other Parlor Stoves. Tin, Sheet Iron, Britannia and Glass Ware. Grates, Linings, &c., at 120 Thames st., opposite Finch & Engs' by
Nov 11. T. P. MESSER.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns BAY STATE, MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION BROWNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c., No. 91 Thames-st.
W. BROWNELL.
jan. 1, 1853.

The Stove for the People.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received the Banner Cooking Stove; those in want of a good stove will please call and examine this perfect article Also for sale Bay State, May Flower and other Cooking Stoves.
WM. BROWNELL
Sep 4: 193 Thames Street.

Plumbing, &c.

JAMES W. LYON,

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH
No. 236, THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force an Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing at prices of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experience Plumber, he is prepared to execute all order in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out. April 17, 1852.

N. M. Chafee,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER
210 THAMES STREET,
two doors north of Custom house,

HAVING FITTED UP his extensive Establishment in the best manner to display his varied assortment, calls attention to his Water Closets, Pumps of Copper and Iron, from the single action to the double forcing, and the superior Chain Pumps with curbs of his own pattern (highly approved) together with hot and cold shower Baths, vertical Boilers, arranged on the most approved plans, Wash Bowls of every variety, lead pipe, Silver Basin Faucets of every pattern and style conceived off—all of which are now offered to the public at the lowest market prices and fitted in a satisfactory manner.

Particular attention paid to SHIP PLUMBING and CASTINGS, and arrangements have been made with the manufacturers in Boston to furnish every variety of Gutta Percha, in pipes or in sheets which will be fitted to any use at the shortest notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and dispatch and all work *Warranted.* Jan. 22.

LOCK-SMITH —AND— BELL HANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having removed from N. M. Chafee's establishment, to the rear of No. 5 JOHN STREET, is now prepared to carry on all the branches of his business as lock-smith and bell-hanger. He keeps constantly on hand every variety of bells, locks, and keys, of the most approved patterns, which are furnished at the lowest rates, and all work warranted.
JOHN GLYNN,
Sept. 13—tf. No. 210 Thames Street.

Furniture.

FURNITURE.

A new and fashionable lot of Furniture just received by

COTTRELL & BRYER,

consisting of Wardrobes, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes Lounge Bedsteads, Card Tables, Extension do. Bureaus, Bedsteads, Side-Boards, What-Nots Teapoys, Quartetts, Ottomons, Chairs, Looking Glasses.
ALSO
MATRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Coffins of all descriptions manufactured at the shortest notice.
COTTRELL & BRYER,
Sept. 9, 1854.—1y 37 Church st.

Chair Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the Hall over Mr. THOMAS STANHOPE'S store, corner of Thames street and Bannister's Wharf, directly opposite NEWTON BROTHERS, and is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Chairs in the best possible manner, and on as reasonable terms as at any establishment in this or any other State. He keeps constantly on hand every variety of Chairs, and at prices to suit the purchaser.

Cane and Flag Seat Chairs, repaired, repainted, gilded, &c. SAMUEL J. MARSH.
Newport, July 15, 1854.—tf

Wood & Coal.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public generally that they have on hand the various varieties of Wood and Coal, which will be sold as low as any other in the city.

Also, Curbing and Flag Stones, and Brick.
SEATLE & OMAN, Langley's Wharf,
July 14.—tf. directly opposit the Custom House.

☞ COAL AT $6 50 PER TON!!

THE subscriber has now on hand all the various qualities and sizes of COAL, which he will sell well SCREENED and delivered at prices varying from $6,50 per ton and upwards, consisting of 500 tons Lyken's Valley Coal, the best coal ever mined, for domestic purposes, 300 tons Dauphen Coal, superior for open grates, a good substitute for the English Canel Coal, burning freely without gas or smoke; 600 tons red and white ash coal of all sizes. Wharf opposite foot of Mary street.
nov. 4. W. J. SWINBURNE.

LYKEN'S VALLEY COAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a supply of the Coal which was introduced and gave general satisfaction last year. I can confidentially recommend the above to be of excellent quality easy to kindle, quite free from slate, and with an economical coal to the customer.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
july 22. Williams' Wharf.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish his customers with Lyken's Valley, Gold Mine and Red and White Ash prepared Coals, as usual at the lowest possible prices, from his wharf foot of Mary street.

—ALSO—
Walnut, Maple, Oak and Pine Wood.
sept 9. WM. J. SWINBURNE.

Traveling Directory.

OLD COLONY & FALL RIVER RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, *October* 2, 1854, Passenger Trains leave Boston for Dorchester, 7 30, 8 30, 10 A M; 1, 2, 2 30, 3, 4 45, 5 45, 6, 9 15, P M, Quincy, S. Braintree, 7 30, 8 30, 10 A. M; 2, 2 30 4 45, 5 45, 9 15 P M.
Bridgewater 7 30, A M; 2, 4 15, 5 15, 5 45, P M
Fall River 7 30, A M: 2, 4 15, 5 15, P M.
Plymouth 8 30, A M; 2 30, 4 45, P M.
C. C. and Fair Haven 7 30, A M; 2, 4 15, P M.
Trains for Boston leave—
Plymouth 7, 9 15, A M.; 3 15, P M.
Fall River 7 15, 11 45, A M.; 3 30, P. M.
Bridgewater 6 45, 7 14, 8 18, A M.; 12 52, 3 26, 4 38, P M.
S. Braintree, 6 30, 7 28, 8 10, 10 27, A M.; 1, 1 42, 4 26, 5 26, P M.
Dorchester 6 50, 7 54, 8 14, 8 34, 10 13, 10 48, A. M.; 1 25, 2 09, 4 47, 5 09, P M.
At the above hours, or on the arrival of Trains.

☞ Trains leave Myrick's for Fall River at 7 45 A. M., from New Bedford. Leaves Fall River at 5 30 P M. for New Bedford.

The 7 15 A. M. Train from Fall River and the 4 15 P. M. Train from Boston will not stop at E. and W. Bridgewater, Keith's Furnace, Campello, nor at Stations North of Randolph.

Boston for Milton at 8 45 A. M.; 1, 3, 6, P. M.
For Boston at 6 37, 8 and 10, A M.; 1 55 and 4 55, P M.
Boston, Oct. 14. 1854. GEO. HAVEN, *Sup't.*

BAY STATE LINE OF STEAMERS.

EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Benj. Brayton, leaves Fall River for New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on arrival of 5 15 train from Boston. Returning leaves New York, at 4 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

BAY STATE, Capt. Brown, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From New York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Both Boats touch at Newport each way, for New York at 8 P M. and Fall River at 3 A. M.

NOTICE.

NEWPORT & PROVIDENCE. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, September 18th, 1854, the steamer PERRY, Capt. Wheeler, will make but one trip a day between Newport and Providence, leaving Newport at 8 A. M., and Providence at 2 P. M., connecting at Providence with midday trains to and from Boston, Worcester, New Bedford, &c.

FARE 75 CENTS EACH WAY.
Sept 18, 1854.

Medicines.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY INHALATION!

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE.

No. 6 BOND STREET, N. Y.,
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.

This institution—the only one of the kind in his country—has been established for the *exclusive* treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Chronic Disease of the Lungs and Throat, by the new system of Inhaling or Breathing Medicated Vapor.

No Medicines are given into the stomach, nor is the patient allowed to swallow any nostrum while under treatment.

The System of Inhalation at this Institute is new and novel, and differs widely from that of any other ever brought before the public. The remedy is in the form of a *Medicated Chemical Volatile Liquid,* which being poured upon a sponge and held to the face at stated intervals, is at every inspiration, brought into direct contact with every part of the lungs and throat. While it is the most agreeable and delightful perfume, it is a most powerful remedy, relieving the troublesome symtoms almost immediately while their cause is effectually removed.

This Institution is under the immediate charge of Dr. Sanborn, the founder of this system of treatment and will also have as Medical Advisers, several of the first physicians in New York.—Persons who apply personally for treatment, or by letter, may confidently rely, that their disease will be detected with unerring certainty and treated with a success hitherto unknown.

Dr. Sanborn's System of Inhaling or Breathing Medicated Vapor, is rapidly producing a revolution in the treatment of lung and throat diseases and so great has been his success, that the number of persons treated personally and by letter, numbers nearly two hundred monthly.

Dr. Sanborn will guarantee to treat with better and more satisfactory success, ANY disease of the lungs or throat by his method, than any physician by the old antiquated practice of bleeding, blistering, and pouring into the patient's stomach opium, antimony, ipecac, lobelia, cod-liver oil &c.

He will undertake to cure one-half of consumptive cases, provided they are treated before cavities are formed.

Dr. Sanborn has hundreds of certificates from persons occupying prominent positions in society of his unparalleled success; and the press of N. York have added its evidence in favor of its vast superiority.

"It is no longer a matter of doubt that Incipient Consumption can be radically cured by Dr. Sanborn's system of inhaling medicated vapor."
New York Atlas.

"Dr. Sanborn's success in curing lung and throat diseases, by inhalation is a complete and perfect triumph over the bad system of using the stomach for a drug shop." *Sunday Courier.*

"Dr. Sanborn is undoubtedly the most successful practitioner of diseases of the lungs and throat in the United States."—*Philadelphia Pennsylvian.*

Persons at a distance, who are unable to incur the expense of a visit to the city and be treated personally, by sending a clear and full history of their disease (from themselves or physician,) can be treated by the same plan and remedies as here used. Such persons are under strict control, and it is expected that they will write us weekly of their case, when any additional advice or treatment will be given without extra charge.

Persons inclosing $5 will receive by Express one package of Dr. Sanborn's Medicated Lung Vapor, sufficient for four weeks use, with full directions, and also be entitled to any subsequent advice without charge.

All communications must be directe to D. G. D. SANBORN, No. 6 Bond St., New York, or N. SADAY, *Proprietor.* 114 Chambers street.

N. B.—Dr. Sanborn is the only physician in the United States who treats diseases of the lungs and throat without giving medicine into the stomach.

HAZARD & CASWELL, Agents in Newport.
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